

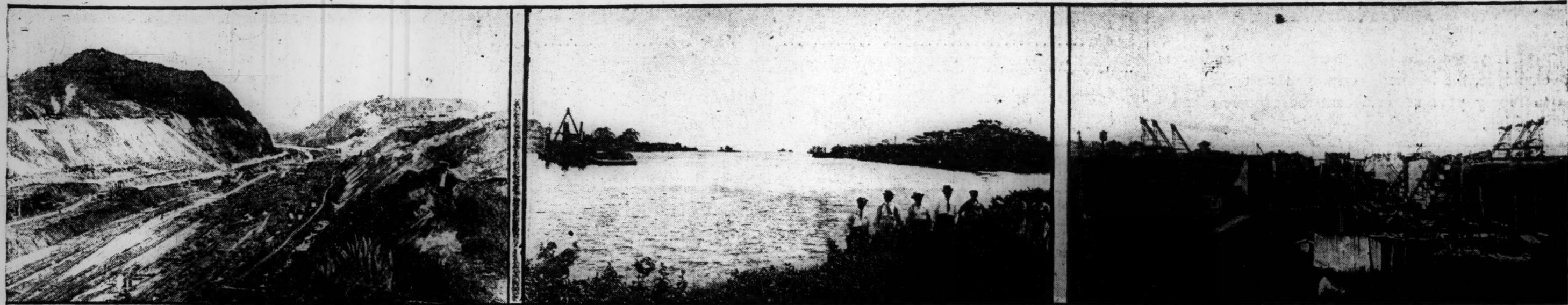
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911—VOL. III, NO. 248

PRICE TWO CENTS

PANAMA CANAL EXCAVATIONS AND LOCK BUILDING RAPIDLY PROGRESSING TOWARD FINISH



(Photo by Healey, Gatun)

The picture at the left shows the Culebra cut as it looked from the Empire bridge on Aug. 15. The shovels may be seen on the high level at the left cutting away a slide. The center picture shows the junction of the French and American canals at Mindo with the dredges at work. The French canal is the narrow stream at the right. The picture at the right shows the locks as they were on July 4. The two narrow wooden forms in the right of the picture are for the cofferdam that is to keep the water from the locks while the earth in the foreground is being removed. Fifteen of these forms have now been placed and the concrete is being laid.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN CONSTANTINOPLE TO TALK ON SCHOOLS

American Board Will Endeavor to Adapt Them Better to New Government Conditions in Turkey

DUE TO NEW PARTY

To meet the problem of adjusting the Christian schools in Turkey to the new government conditions a conference has been called in Constantinople for the middle of July, 1912, it is announced by the Rev. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board. The Americans who will be present will be the Rev. James L. Barton of Newton, Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard University, Prof. Arthur L. Gillette of Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. Morris H. Turk.

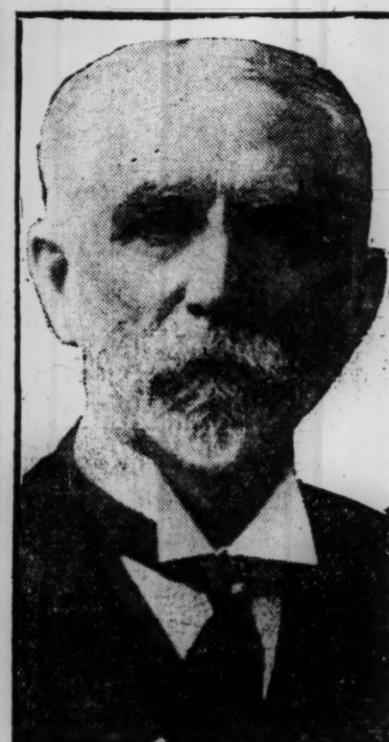
They are to leave this country in December and tour Turkey and the Moslem provinces for six months before the conference. The party will examine conditions especially in the educational institutions under the control of the board. If time permits other Christian schools and colleges will be visited.

The Rev. Mr. Barton said that all the Christian organizations interested in educational, philanthropic and mission work in Turkey have watched the rekindling of Mohammedanism accompanying the rise of the Young Turks with much uneasiness. Although the success of the members of that party in overthrowing the old regime of the Sultan was only made possible by the educational opportunities given them by the Christian schools, the flush of newly acquired power and reawakened religious enthusiasm is likely to make them forgetful, he said. To meet this problem the conference has been called. For two weeks all those interested in all lines of educational and church work in Turkey will discuss the subject.

"At the completion of our investigation of Turkey, we will be in a position to know exactly how things stand and what measures will be effective. It is perhaps not well known that as a rule the Turkish schools and colleges are more nearly self supporting than the American colleges. They pay from one half to four fifths of their expenses and from 40,000 to 50,000 are registered in them," said Mr. Barton.

Prof. Edward C. Moore said that he anticipated a great deal of pleasure on the trip. "People generally think of Turkey as a treeless waste," he said. "As in all ancient countries this is true of certain districts, but on the other hand one often comes across veritable gardens of Eden."

American Board Secretary Who Goes for Conference on the Schools in Turkey



THE REV. JAMES L. BARTON

CONSERVATIVES CLAIM QUEBEC PROVINCE AND CENTER WORK THERE

MONTREAL, Que.—Claiming that it will carry 37 out of the 65 seats the Conservative party today is renewing its activities in Quebec province which is now conceded by both sides to be the pivotal center of the election campaign.

While the Liberal leaders continue to insist that reciprocity is the paramount issue, yet the nationalists treat reciprocity as a side issue, and insist upon forcing the naval issue to the front.

So energetic has been this attack on the naval policy that the Liberals are compelled to spend much of their time in defensive argument.

The prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name is being employed more widely than ever before, the example being set by the premier himself, who at Victoriaville, the little village in which Sir Wilfrid began his career as a lawyer, made a personal plea that his countrymen should not desert him.

VANIMAN PROPELLERS ARRIVE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Six propellers for the airship planned by Melvin Vaniman for a flight across the Atlantic arrived Friday from France, two weeks ahead of time.

HOME GARDEN PRIZES AWARDED WALTHAM'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

Work of Association Carried on Under Direction of Miss Winona Webber Comes to a Close

EXHIBIT PRODUCTS

WALTHAM, Mass.—The work of the Home Garden Association carried on under the direction of Miss Winona Webber, teacher of gardening in the public schools, comes to a close today with the annual exhibition of the products of the children's gardens held at the high school building.

Prizes offered for the best displays of flowers and vegetables, for the best kept gardens and for the best results in improving places with flowers were awarded as follows by the judges, Mrs. A. J. Gibson, Mrs. Annie S. Hurd and Mrs. N. S. Smiley:

To previous winners having most suc-

(Continued on page thirteen, column three)

FRANCE AND GERMAN AGREEMENT COMING IS NOW EXPECTATION

BERLIN—An agreement between France and Germany over Morocco is believed to be assured as the result of a conference Friday night between M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Foreign Minister von Kiderlen-Waechter regarding France's reply to Germany's note.

It has been decided that no further communication on the Moroccan question, direct or indirect, shall be published until the negotiations between M. Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter have been completed.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette says that France's reply to the German propositions indicates compliance on various points and in several other instances necessitates only simple changes to accord with Germany's views.

While a complete agreement has not yet been reached, according to the newspaper, the negotiations will be continued,

(Continued on page thirteen, column three)

BOSTON PATRIARCHS LEAVE FOR SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE

A large delegation of the Massachusetts Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., left the North station at 12:30 p. m. today to attend the annual sessions of the sovereign grand lodge to be held in Indianapolis from Monday to Thursday of next week.

The party will be augmented at Ayer Junction by delegations from Nashua, Manchester and Concord, N. H., and others will join at Fitchburg, Gardner, Athol and the various stopping points to North Adams.

The first session Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be held to confer the grand lodge official degree on such past grandsons as present themselves with the proper credentials.

The six hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Rebecca branch will be celebrated Tuesday at Tomlinson hall.

PACIFIC LOCKS OF PANAMA CANAL ARE NEARLY DONE

PANAMA, C. Z.—Two years of concrete construction work in the locks at Pedro Miguel show a total laid of 705,698 cubic yards, leaving still to be placed 149,803 cubic yards. During the first year of operations there were laid 261,964 cubic yards and during the second 443,734 cubic yards.

The work has been performed in eight-hour working days, and the amount of concrete placed by months from the beginning of the work on Sept. 1, 1909, to Sept. 1, 1911, was as follows:

Month	1909	1910	1911
January	10,778	25,513
February	13,218	25,611
March	18,793	41,716
April	24,522	28,635
May	20,757	35
June	30,631	18,243
July	41,404	19,906
August	51,264	20,736
September	51,252
October	61,422
November	10,169	64,248
December	13,007	42,834
Total	33,856	444,947	220,895

CROSS-CONTINENT AVIATOR ARRIVES AT SUSQUEHANNA

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa.—Going a mile a minute, James J. Ward, flying from New York to San Francisco, made a perfect trip from Calicoon and landed here at 11:01 a. m. today, having his machine in perfect control. He covered the 56 miles in just about 56 minutes.

The aviator is now 193 miles from New York and this is his third flying day.

He started Wednesday but became confused as to his whereabouts in New Jersey and made small progress.

Thursday he made his way to Calicoon.

Friday he was enthusiastic over his successful flight and was greeted by a tremendous crowd.

He said that after tuning up his machine and getting lunch he would proceed to Binghamton and Elmira.

VERDUN, France.—The aeroplane of Edward Nieuport, the French aviator and monoplane designer, who has been serving as a sapper with the sixth corps of the French army maneuvers, capsized Friday. The aviator passed away Friday.

Minister of War Messimy on Friday conferred upon M. Nieuport the decoration of the legion of honor.

(Continued on page thirteen, column one)

STOLYPIN RECOVERY EXPECTED

ST. PETERSBURG—The recovery is expected of M. Stolypin, the Russian premier who was shot at Kiev while attending a performance at the opera in honor of the Czar. It is believed that the attack was made at the instance of revolutionaries. Bogroff, the man who fired the shots, is declared to have been present at the theater as an agent of the Russian police; he is supposed to have been formerly a revolutionary.

The Czar visited M. Stolypin after the shooting.

(Continued on page thirteen, column one)

BOSTON RECORDS LIGHT REGISTRATION FOR THE PRIMARIES

Registration in Boston for the state primaries closes tonight and it is estimated that the voting list will contain 4000 less names than in 1910. Lack of interest in the Democratic primary contests is assigned as the reason for the falling off.

It is estimated also that not more than 4000 names will have been added to the first lists as against 5974 added last year.

This year the election commissioners started with a police list of 99,445 names on April 1, as against 101,647 last year, a direct loss of 2202. Last year the voting list which went to the primaries contained 107,621 names and it is estimated this year that the list will not go above 103,000.

The election commissioners start Monday evening to register voters for the state election, continuing until Oct. 18. The increase in the state election voting list, which will follow will be mainly in the Democratic party, as over 12,000 Democratic names were dropped from the lists during the past two years and the Democratic city committee are making efforts to get the majority of this back.

PLAN \$1,000,000 BANKING BUILDING ON STATE STREET

Announcement has been made by the officers of the Merchants National Bank, 28 State street, of their intention to tear down the present building and erect a handsome structure, modern throughout, costing about \$1,000,000.

(Continued on page three, column four)

PRESIDENT STICKS TO FARMING IN THE FIRST SPEECH OF HIS TRIP

Failing to Mention Tariff or Other Political Problems, His Syracuse Address Gets Little Applause

FOR A PARCELS POST

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—President Taft's first speech on his long trip across the country, delivered today at the New York state fair, proved a disappointment to those who expected him to talk about the veto of the Democratic tariff bills, the Dr. Wiley case, the Alaskan situation, or some other of the numerous problems of his administration.

He confined his talk to farming, and not one of the big problems was touched on except for a brief reference to "mistakes that have been made in the department of agriculture."

The President was escorted in an automobile to a breakfast tendered by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, at which there were about 200 guests, and at its conclusion the President made a brief speech acknowledging the hospitality of the Syracuse citizens. His principal address of the day was reserved for the fair grounds, whether he was escorted by state troops.

He will leave here at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon for Erie, Pa., where tonight he will talk of the peace treaties negotiated during the summer and now held up in the Senate. Mr. Taft hopes to bring out the sentiment of the people on these treaties and he believes this sentiment.

(Continued on page thirteen, column one)

Malden Man Proposed for the Head of Boston's Harbor Improvement Board



GEORGE W. R. HARRIMAN

G. W. R. HARRIMAN NOW URGED FOR HEAD OF DOCK COMMISSION

Petition Favoring Appointment of Malden Engineer Is Filed With Governor Foss' Secretary

POINT TO RECORD

Urging the appointment of George W. R. Harriman of Malden, a civil engineer with wide experience in transportation work, as chairman of the Boston dock commission, a petition signed by business and professional men was filed today at the office of Governor Foss.

Mr. Harriman began his engineering practise in the maintenance of way and construction department of the Providence division of the Old Colony railroad.

In 1893 he entered into partnership with his brother, forming the firm of Harriman Brothers. In 1894 he engaged in certain harbor studies, including studies for the development of the South Boston piers and the reconstruction of Commercial wharf.

In 1898 and 1899 Mr. Harriman's firm was engaged in examination of railroad projects. In January, 1900, he offered proposals to the Massachusetts Legislature in the form of a bill for creating a board of railroad administration, much in the line of subsequent bills for the state regulation of railroads. His investigations in this line led to his appointment in 1906 to the interstate commission as a special expert in Washington.

Upon the enactment of the Eells bill for building a lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, the firm of Harriman Brothers was engaged and prepared the plans of the lighthouse, which passed the approval of Mr. Metcalf, secretary of commerce and labor, and chairman of the lighthouse board.

Judge Sanborn's decision was heralded by the railroads as a guarantee that the federal government would protect capital engaged in transportation against restrictive laws passed by state legislatures.

Mr. Harriman was invited by the metropolitan improvements commission to present to it the result of his studies on the railroad and terminal situations in and around Boston. In 1908 his report was issued.

Mr. Harriman in 1910 was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald as consulting engineer to work in connection with the street department on transportation matters. In the same year he was appointed advisory expert to the city of Salem on transportation, tunnel and grade crossing matters.

MARINERS SUCCEED IN FIGHT TO RETAIN LIGHTS NAMED TO GO

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Board of Trade has just received a communication from the bureau of lighthouses saying that the bureau has reconsidered the discontinuing of the Thatchers island and Chatham lights, and that the lights will remain for the present.

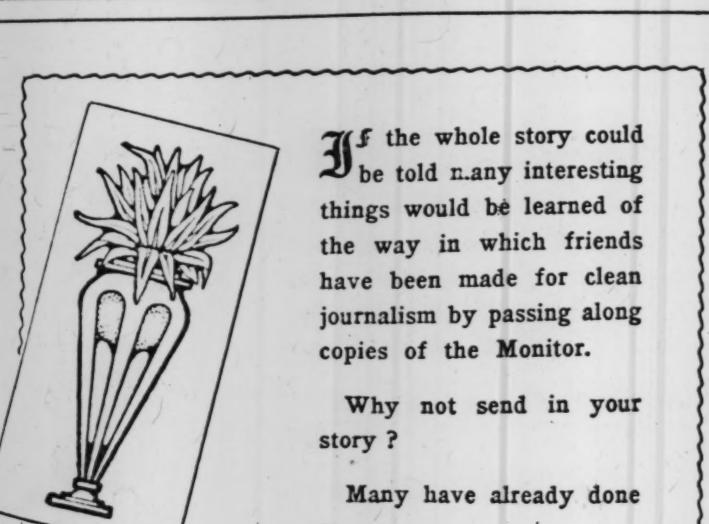
Announcement was made about 10 days ago that one of the twin lights at each of these stations would be discontinued on Sept. 30 and protests were immediately heard from mariners on all sides. Definite action was taken by the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, when resolutions protesting against the proposed changes were drafted and forwarded to the lighthouse board at Washington.

NORFOLK LEADERS MEET
Representative Republicans of Norfolk county gathered at the Squantum inn, Quincy, at 2 p. m. today for the annual dinner of the Norfolk County Republican Club. All three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor were expected to speak.

If the whole story could be told many interesting things would be learned of the way in which friends have been made for clean journalism by passing along copies of the Monitor.

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CUT ON THIS LINE

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD FOOTBALL OUTLOOK FOR 1911 IS VERY PROMISING

Many Vacancies in the Line While Only Two of the Backfield Will Not Be Back This Fall

GOOD SUBSTITUTES

The arrival of Capt. Robert T. Fisher and Manager de Windt in Cambridge today will start the work of building up the Harvard varsity football team of 1911. Active practise for the players will not begin in the stadium until next week, but the captain and manager of the team will make a beginning in the way of getting every thing ready for the big squad when it reports to Coach Haughton.

Prospects of turning out a strong team at Harvard this fall are very bright. The loss of Captain Withington, Minot, Corbett, McKay, Perkins and Leslie will be seriously felt, but there are a number of promising candidates from the 1911 eleven who will fill in the vacancies nicely.

Should Lewis return to college, the ends will be well taken care of, as L.D. Smith is coming back. They were both in the Yale game last year and showed varsity caliber. Both tackles will have to be filled by new men, and one of the most promising candidates is Gardiner of last year's freshman squad. Should Felton be eligible, there is strong possibility of his being moved up to that position, unless he plays end through Lewis not being back.

Captain Fisher will probably take care of his old place at right guard, unless he is moved to a tackle. For the other guard position a new man will have to be found. Among the candidates are Stowe '12 and Keays '13, both substitutes last year, and promising material for a regular place this fall.

Perkins will be missed at center, but Coach Haughton has his eye on some promising material, including Huntington '12, substitute last fall.

In the backfield the outlook is most promising as Corbett and H.C. Leslie are the only veterans not eligible this fall. Corbett will be greatly missed as he was one of the most brilliant open-field runners seen at Cambridge in some time.

Wigglesworth, Gardner and Potter will undoubtedly be in a great contest for quarter, the same as last year. The first named had the call at the start, but Potter came strong during the last of the season and it will surprise few to see him first choice this year.

For backs there are Wendell, Campbell, Frothingham, Graustein, Morrison and Tryon of the 1910 squad. Wendell was the best line plunger in any college last year. Graustein is a fast man but light, while the others are of about equal ability. It will be a hard battle for the positions and Coach Haughton will have little difficulty in developing one of the best backfields the Crimson has had in some years.

FOUR HOURS' WORK FOR CORNELL MEN

ITHACA—Cornell's football squad put in four hours' strenuous practise in two periods Friday. About 35 candidates were out. No more varsity men reported, and the coaches are getting anxious about Eyrich, the left end, who has not yet written when he is coming. Weeks, the old right tackle, will not report until he gets through his university work.

Word was received from Teagle, a short, stocky end, who has been playing on the varsity squad for a couple of years, that he would not be back this fall. Teagle was slated for the place left vacant by Seagraves. Smith, last year's su quarter, and Lawrence and Scheu, last year's ends, reported for the first time Friday.

DANIEL'S RECORDS GOING

NEW YORK—The great swimming records of C. M. Daniels, which were thought to be good enough to withstand the attacks of newcomers for several years to come, are evidently doomed. Already his open water marks have been swept off the board. Ritter accounted for his quarter-mile figures; Nerich would have supplanted his half-mile standard but for an error of the officials in measuring the course, and Reilly reduced his one-mile time. The indoor records go next. At the pace the topnotchers have been developing there can be no doubt that another season will see an entire new set of standards entered in the A. A. U. book.

BROWN FOOTBALL SQUAD HOLDS TWO PRACTISE DRILLS

Coaches Robinson and Pryor Drive Men Hard Morning and Afternoon—Twenty-four Candidates Out

PROVIDENCE—Brown's football squad had two hard sessions of practise Friday, both Coaches Robinson and Pryor driving the men hard in signal work and in falling on the ball.

Bean, substitute for Captain McKay last year, was out for the first time and seemed to be in great shape, weighing more than last year. Gottschalk, a freshman from Philadelphia, was tried out at fullback. He shows promise.

Morning work started with a long putting drill, in which Marble and Tierney did good work. The idea is to develop a halfback who can take the burden of kicking off Captain Sprackling's shoulders. Bean, Wentworth, Fischer and Wilson were also given a trial.

Fisher is by far the best punter of the lot, but he is not eligible and he is not as strong a man with the ball as some of the others. After a 15-minute drill in falling on the ball, the line men were given instructions in breaking through by Coach Robinson, while Assistant Coach Pryor took the backfield men in hand and taught them to use the straight arm and dodge.

Afternoon practise was largely a repetition of the morning's work except that attention was given to speed. Those who reported were:

Captain Sprackling, Whitmarsh, Ashbaugh, Adams, Langdon, Brereton, Wilson, Gelb, Kretz, Hazard, Bohl, Murphy, Mitchell, Kulp, Rosenberg, Metcalf, Wentworth, Tenney, Marble, Bean, Gottschalk, Jones, Allen and Fischer.

NEW RULE MADE BY COMMISSION

CINCINNATI, O.—For the purpose of arranging the maximum number of players on whom a major league club will be permitted to retain an option of repurchase for or during the same season the national baseball commission promulgated a new rule Friday. The commission says major league clubs be granted a reasonable time in which to readjust their 1912 optional deals so as to conform to the new regulation, which reads as follows:

"The release by a major league club of more than eight of its players for or during the same season to National Association clubs under a sales agreement containing a clause conferring on the releasing club the right to repurchase the player involved in such transaction, or to pick a player from the purchasing club, will not be validated by the approval of the commission, as required in rule 31."

DIXIE IV. TAKES THE U. S. TITLE

BUFFALO—Frederick K. Burnham's hydroplane, Dixie IV, easily won the free-for-all championship of the United States and the handsome Chamber of Commerce trophy in a 30-mile race over the Motor Boat Club of Buffalo's course in the Niagara river Friday.

The Reliance IV was the only other

of the five starters to finish, and she was beaten by nearly four miles. The Reliance is a 32-footer, and looked like a cockleshell beside her victorious opponent.

The Dixie's time for the six

five-mile laps was 7m. 24s., 7m. 33s., 7m.

32s., 7m. 30s., 7m. 34s., and 7m. 29s.

WANT TO RETAIN ROLLER POLO

BROCKTON.—In an effort to retain Brockton in the National Roller Polo League, several followers of the game met at the Palace rink Friday evening and discussed plans by which it is hoped \$1000 will be raised and turned over to the management as a nucleus for the beginning of the season. It is said the management is considering an offer for the franchise from Waterbury, Conn. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday evening, when reports from subscription papers will be made.

FINISH BI-STATE TENNIS TODAY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Play in the second annual bi-state (Kentucky and Ohio) tennis tournament will end today. Richard Palmer of New York defeated C. P. Trask of Indianapolis Friday in the men's singles and this morning Lee E. Robinson and J. Floyd Day are playing to see who will meet Palmer in the afternoon for the championship. Palmer and Wallace Frank in the doubles final will meet the winners of the Andrews-Pau and Lockhorn-Schaf match.

WOOD VS. MITCHELL

Cleveland and Boston started their double header on the Huntington avenue grounds at 1:30 this afternoon before a good crowd. Manager Donovan chose Wood and Numamaker as the battery for Boston for the first game while Mitchell and Easterly acted for Cleveland. The umpires were O'Loughlin and Egan.

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Very low fare in comfortable Rock Island tourist sleepers. Fast trains with dining cars. Best routes. For information write S. J. Parrott, 1 Washington st., Boston, L. M. Allen, La Salle Station, Chicago, or nearest representative Rock Island Lines. Adv.

SCHLECHTER AGAIN TAKES FIRST PLACE IN CHESS TOURNEY

Vienna Expert Regains Position in Nineteenth Round of International Tourney—Six More Sessions

SIX MORE ROUNDS

CARLSBAD, Bohemia—His victory in the nineteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament, of which six more rounds remain to be contested, gave Carl Schlechter of Vienna the lead once more, a position, however, which depends entirely upon the outcome of the two games adjourned by Teichmann, who again failed to reach a verdict. Schlechter defeated Suetting and Teichmann was pitted against Fahrni.

Teichmann was tied in the matter of wins with Rotlevy, who disposed of Kosztic. Rubinstein, Russian champion, proved too much for Chajes of Chicago and strengthened his hold on fourth place.

United States Champion Marshall had Paul Johner of New York for an opponent and met defeat in hard fought game. This and the defeat of Alechine by Rabinowitz proved to be the surprises of the round.

Jaffe of New York took a smartly played game from Cohn of Berlin. Duras defeated Chotimirski, Nienowitsch downed Lowenfisch, Vidmar scored against Spielmann, Tartakower outmaneuvered Alapin and Burn lost to Salwe. Leonhardt and Perlis adjourned. Not a single draw was recorded.

FAST ATHLETES IN METROPOLITAN SENIOR GAMES

Chances of New Mark Being Made in the Half-Mile Look Very Good—Five-Mile Record in Danger

(Continued from page one)

reached 41 for the first nine holes, while Hilton's card was 38.

Neither Hilton nor Herreshoff made a good showing on the first half. The tenth hole was a tolerable half in part 4. On the green Hilton approached dead, while Herreshoff was 18in. away. Both were covered with mud. Hilton was 3 up at this point.

Hilton lost the eleventh, 5 to 4. He went out of bounds, from the tee at a loss of one stroke and was short on his second. Both got favorable massive shots over the brook by the green. Each had a seven-putt but Hilton missed his shot down for a half, making him 2 up.

The twelfth went to Hilton in 3 to 4 after Herreshoff's ball hung on the lip of the cup. Herreshoff won the thirteenth, 4 to 5. He lost the fourteenth, 7 to 5. After topping his second and getting into the brook he dropped back while Hilton was over the stream by a dozen feet.

Hilton came within four inches of holing his third on the sixteenth hole. It was halved in four. Hilton got a wonderful 4 to 5 on the seventeenth, which was on the green in three. Herreshoff was 15 feet behind and then was short on his putt. Hilton then ended the morning round 4 up by getting the eighteen hole 3 to 4. "heir cards:

Hilton 4 3 4 6 3 4 5 4 5 8
Herreshoff 4 3 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 8
Hilton 4 4 4 4 7 4 4 5 4 40 81

Hilton won his place in the finals Thursday by putting out Charles W. Insole of the Wykagyl club of New Rochelle by a score of 8 up and 6 to play.

Herreshoff had a much harder proposition in Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Club, Chicago, who lost on the sixteenth green of the afternoon play, where his opponent led by a score of 3 up and 2 to play.

The running high jump is another event in which competition will be keen. Some of the best jumpers in the world will be seen in action. The national champion, Harry Grumplik, will meet Warren Fielding, the junior indoor champion; Wesley Oler, the junior outdoor champion; Con Leahy and Egon Erickson.

In the five-mile run Louis Scott of the South Paterson A. C., who has been running his third on the sixteenth hole, was a strong favorite over Herreshoff, who is playing on the Ewanok Club of Manchester, Vt., and there were many who were surprised when the young westerner tossed away hole after hole in the afternoon play after establishing what looked like a commanding lead of three holes at the end of the morning round.

The weak iron in Evans' bag is his putter, and this was manifest more than ever before. His long game was a trifle better than Herreshoff's, both in distance and direction, while he played his iron shots with the precision and confidence of a Hilton. But when he stepped upon the smooth green he seemed to lose his cleverness.

Hilton had no easy time with Insole. On the two outward journeys, morning and afternoon, the New Rochelle player had a metholdical persistency that netted him several holes and at one time gave him a lead of 2 up on the Englishman, which is the farthest Hilton has been down since his arrival on these shores.

But Insole, who is rated as a five man in the Metropolitan Association, and has never won even a district championship, was unequal to the task of keeping his game in action longer than four or five holes, and in the afternoon it was only a question of time when the Englishman would win. It was all over at the twelfth hole. Their cards:

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 37
Insole 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 38 75

Out 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 6 4 39 79
In 3 4 3 4 6 4 5 3 42 81

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 3 7 41

Out 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 7 41

In 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 37

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 38 78

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 31 79

In 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 37 79

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 37 79

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 36 78

In 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 37 79

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 36 78

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 36 78

In 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 37 79

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 36 78

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 36 78

In 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 37 79

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Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 36 78

In 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 37 79

Hilton 5 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 36 78

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 36 78

In 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 37

It has become almost axiomatic that everything which comes from Chandler & Co. must be stylish and of good quality. Having attained this reputation, they endeavor to make it of broader significance each year.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

It has become almost axiomatic that everything which comes from Chandler & Co. must be stylish and of good quality. Having attained this reputation, they endeavor to make it of broader significance each year.

Chandler & Co. are now holding their largest and most comprehensive Opening Presentation French Millinery

The Hats embrace the entire range of styles and prices—the most elaborate dress hats, a wonderful number of beautiful semi-dress hats, and the smartest of tailored hats from the best Paris and London designer.

Also included in Monday's presentation is the largest range of distinctively French Hats from their own workroom that Chandler & Co. have ever been able to offer at such moderate prices.

SEMI-DRESS HATS, including AUTO BONNETS, ENGLISH TURBANS, ROUND HATS, ENGLISH WALKING HATS, COLLAPSIBLE TURBANS, SUEDE CAPS AND AUSTRIAN FRENCH VELOUR TURBANS, with unusual trimmings of Bulgarian ornaments, Terry velvet, Oriental ornaments and novelty wings. Prices 12.50 to 18.00.

SHOT AND TERRY VELVET DRESS HATS, HATTER'S PLUSH PICTURE HATS, FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN VELOUR DRESS HATS, including some plume trimmed models, small, medium and large. Prices, 25.00 to 38.00. DRESS HATS, TURBANS, POKES AND SAILORS of Austrian French velour, French silk velvet, Hatter's plush and French beaver. Prices 18.00 to 25.00.

Some remarkable French models are in the collection, for instance

A BLACK AND WHITE DRESS HAT FROM LOUISON, showing an exceedingly graceful and effective combination of sweeping Paradise and marten fur. 150.00.

A DIRECTOIRE POKE HAT FROM VIROT, in the new twins and black combination, extravagantly trimmed with gourah in high side effect and around the crown—black satin facing. Price 100.00.

A TERRY VELVET POKE HAT FROM PAUL POIRET in striking Black and White effect, showing to great advantage the beautiful shaded velvet. A rich silver lace band encircles the brim, which is lined with Black Satin—the White Paradise plume is in the Mercury effect. 75.00.

Continuing the Sale of French Robes and Tunics

Tunic Garnitures — Overdresses from the Maison de Pont de Fer, Paris

Where only the foreign sample can be shown orders will be taken and sent direct to Paris. Deliveries in ample time to have the robes made up for the coming social season.

For Evening—Dinner—Reception and Party Dresses—Also Robe patterns of brocades, metal cloths, silks, satins, chiffons and velvets.

Coats in NAVY AND BLACK, 25.00. FANCY WEAVE SUIT, 35.00. SUITS IN MIXTURES, 25.00. CLOTH DRESSES OF SERGE, 25.00. DRESSES FOR DANCING OR PARTY WEAR, 20.00.

COATS IN HEAVY MIXTURES, 25.00. COATS IN PLAIN COLORS, 25.00. MADRAS WAISTS, tailored styles, 3.50. INDIA LAWN WAISTS, 2.25.

WAISTS OF WASHABLE WOOL, 3.50. WAISTS OF CHIFFON, 7.50. NIGHT GOWNS OF CAMBRIC, 1.00. NIGHT GOWNS OF FINE QUALITY WAMSUMTA CAMBRIC, 1.50.

COMBINATIONS, DAINTILY TRIMMED, 1.00.

DRAWERS, 58c. DRAWERS, LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED, 79c.

CORSET COVERS, 50c.

FINE CAMBRIC WHITE SKIRTS, 1.95. CHEMISES, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, 1.00 TO 5.00.

PETTICOATS OF FR. GLORIA, 2.50. SILK LISLE HOSIERY, BLACK, 50c.

COLLEGE HOSIERY, SILK LISLE, SIX FOR 2.00.

VESTS AND TIGHTS, LIGHT WEIGHT COTTON, 50c.

UNION SUITS, LIGHT WEIGHT COTTON, 1.00.

NECKWEAR, SIDE FRILLS AND REVERS, 50c.

HAND EMB. COAT SETS, 3.00.

MULL AND NET FIGHUS, 1.50-3.75.

GLOVES, 1-CLASP, PRIX SEAM, 1.10.

CHAMOIS GLOVES, WASHABLE, 1.15.

DOESKIN GLOVES, 16 BUTTON, WHITE, WASHABLE, 3.00.

AUTOGRAPH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6 FOR 1.50.

writes Mr. Schuyler, in discussing Pittsburgh as a real civic center. Continuing he says:

"If at the entrance to Central Park, New York had a reservation which should comprise the chief seats of public instruction and public entertainment, it would have only what Pittsburgh already has at the entrance to Shenehy park, partly by natural advantages, partly by enlightened interest of promoters in real estate. Thanks to the lucky union of all these things, the panorama which one looking forward northward from Schenley park sees unfolds itself comprises and combines the social and civic functions which are elsewhere scattered."

PLAN MILITARY POST INSPECTION

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, Major-General Wood, chief of staff and Captain McCoy, his aid, have arranged to leave Washington next Tuesday on a visit of inspection to western and southern military posts. It is expected that the trip will last about a month. Particular attention will be given to the situation in Texas and Arizona. The secretary will have an opportunity to see for himself the conditions at some of the small posts which it is proposed to abandon.

MAYORS HONOR ANDREW CARNEGIE

DUNFERMLINE—Andrew Carnegie was the recipient Friday evening of an address presented by the lord mayors and provost mayors of 51 cities of the United Kingdom. The address, richly illuminated, eulogizes Mr. Carnegie for his lavish benefactions for libraries, universities, hero funds and the cause of peace.

SEALERS REPORTED CAPTURED

VICTORIA, B. C.—News was brought by the Pacific liner Awa Maru that the Russian cruiser Manjuria recently found eight Japanese schooners off the Komandoriski island seal rookeries. Arms and sealskins found on board were seized.

Suits, Dresses Coats, Wraps and Waists

A full representation of the season's new models, including many individual styles, single pieces and imported suits not to be duplicated.

Chandler & Co. in conducting their suit and coat business, emphasize strongly one feature—nearly all their suits and coats are confined to them and are as exclusive in their styles as if made to order by a fashionable ladies' tailor. Practically all suits and coats at 35.00 and over are made of imported materials.

Plain Tailored Suits

Gray and Tan Mixture Suits

Dress Suits

Navy and Black Suits

Novelty Cloth Suits

Broadcloth Suits

Velvet Suits

Reception and Theatre Dresses

Afternoon Dresses

Tunic Dresses

Misses' Party Frocks

Auto and Traveling Coats

Imported Black Velvet Coats

Polo Coats

Chiffon Waists

French Waists

Silk Waists

Tailored Waists

of broadcloth, serge, cheviot, mixtures and wool novelties. The coats show a variety of models, some strictly tailored while others have collars and revers either of satin or self material, in colors of pleasing contrasts, 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

mostly in tailored effects; besides gray and white and gray and tan there are two-toned effects in lavender, wistaria, navy and copenhagen, 25.00, 35.00 to 50.00.

of broadcloth, novelty wool materials and velvets. The coats show treatments of hand embroidered designs in both silk and wool. The collars and revers are large, beautifully embroidered and in many instances fringed, 48.00 to 200.00.

of broadcloth, serge, cheviot, and rough cloths. Strictly tailored styles, semi-dress effects and elaborate dress models. An attractive model has extremely large revers buttoning to one side, 25.00, 35.00, 48.00 to 95.00.

in fancy stripes, vicuna effects, rough weaves, and two-toned materials. Many are in semi-dress models, coats with velvet collars and revers, braided, skirts in plain straight gored models, with panel effects, 45.00 to 68.00.

of fine imported chiffon weight materials in navy, taupe, wistaria, garnet, brown, tan, also black, elaborate dress models, braid and velvet trimmed, some with wool embroideries, also plain-tailored styles. 30.00, 35.00 to 125.00.

in plain-tailored styles, also elaborate dress models with elaborate treatment of narrow and broad braids and deep shawl collars, with silk fringe or edging of fur. Some have the fringed double skirt effect. 48.00, 65.00 to 200.00.

of satins, chiffons, embroidered nets, velvets and velvet broches, embroidered in silver, gold, crystal and satin beads and chenille. Many show the East India, Grecian and Dalmatique tunic effects outlined with embroidery, satin bands, chenille and silk fringes, 48.00, 75.00 to 250.00.

of silk cloths, French serges, velvet crepe de chine, crepe meteore, satin and chiffon cloths, with trimmings of fur, silk fringes, gold and silver threads, chinille embroidery and satin, 65.00, 95.00 to 225.00.

for reception, theatre, evening and party wear, in decollete and high neck models. Magnificent effects are brought out in the tunics and overdresses in Egyptian, Grecian, East India and Dalmatique styles. 58.00, 75.00 to 250.

in the most delicate pastel tints of blue, pink, canary and ibis. Nearly all are in tunic or overdress effects, with beautiful designs worked out in crystal and pearl beads and hand embroidery; many are draped and fringed in silk and gold. 20.00, 42.50 to 95.00.

in gray, green and brown mixtures, also heavy double faced materials. Full length models with deep high collars and revers. Plain colors are used extensively at collars and cuffs. 25.00, 35.00 to 58.00.

long, loose draping garments, most of them having deep shawl collars of effectively braided self material or of soft satin, 85.00 to 150.00.

in white and tan. A broad buttoned strap runs across the back. All have high collars and are half-lined. 25.00 and 30.00.

made over nets, laces and striped materials, yoke models with silk and lace trimmings, also many imported French styles, with wool hand embroidery. 7.50, 10.50 to 26.50.

hand made in new semi-tailored ruffled effects, also yoke trimmed styles with hand-embroidery; all are effectively trimmed with valenciennes and real Irish laces. 7.50, 10.50 to 20.00.

in semi-tailored plain shirt styles of plain-colored messaline and changeable taffeta, gray striped models with tucking and side ruffles, also trimmed styles. 5.50, 6.00 to 10.50.

of plain India lawn, white linen and shirting madras in hair-line stripes; all are tucked in a variety of styles. 2.25, 2.50 and 3.50.



New Paris and Lyons Silks

The new gold bordered French Chiffons, white and pastel tints, yard, 2.50 to 12.50.

The new floral bordered Lyons Chiffon Cloths, yard, 1.50 to 5.00.

The new Duchesse Satins with self colored and Persian borders, yard, 2.50.

The new Satin Messalines, one yard wide, yard, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

The new English Velveteens, black and colors, yard, 1.50.

The new printed floral border Chiffon cloths, yard, 1.50 to 5.00.

The new double-faced Satins, in two colorings, yard, 4.00.

The new bordered Cachemires de Soie in coronation and blue shades, yard, 3.50.

The new Panne Satins, Crepe Meteors and Satin Meteors, yard, 2.00 and 3.00.

The new black Lyons Velvets for costumes and dresses, yard, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00.

The New Dress Fabrics

Exclusive patterns from England, Germany and France.

The new London Homespuns, unusual in coloring, yard, 2.50 and 3.00.

The new English Fancy Tweeds, yard, 2.00 to 3.00.

The new Paris Novelty Dress Patterns, with fancy borders, 17.50 to 25.00.

The new Scotch Suitings in colors most beautifully blended, yard, 2.00 to 3.00.

The new Scotch Boucle Cheviots, yard, 2.50 and 3.00.

The new heavy double-faced cloths for coats and wraps, in plain, chevron and plaid effects, yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 4.00.

New Austrian and German Broadcloths, in beautiful qualities, yard, 2.00 and 2.50.

New Black Broadcloths, from Austria, Germany and France, yard, 2.00, 2.50 to 4.00.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., quartermaster, to Ft. Terry and Ft. H. G. Wright, New York, official business.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance, to Sandy Hook proving ground, Ft. Hancock, N. J., on official business.

Maj. F. F. Russell, medical corps, to New York and Boston, official business.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Babitt, ordnance, to Frankford arsenal, Pa., official business.

The following officers to attend annual meeting National Guard Association, Buffalo, Oct. 9, 1911: Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, Maj. W. J. Snow, third field artillery; Capts. M. C. Kerth, general staff; Carpenter, C. A. C.; H. D. Thompson, medical corps.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Russel, deputy Q. M. G., to Boston, relieving Capt. A. M. Miller, Q. M.

First Lieut. S. Norman, medical corps, to Ft. Clark, Tex.

First Lieut. F. T. Koyle to Newport News.

Maj. A. J. Murtagh, medical corps, detailed a member of examining board, Ft. Leavenworth, during absence of Maj. L. A. Fuller, medical corps.

First

BRIGHT ART SEASON IS IN PROSPECT

Artists Returning and Activities in Galleries, With Resumption of Public Interest, Furnish Indications in New York

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

NEW YORK—As the summer vacation season draws to a close, there is here a very evident resumption of interest in art matters.

The exhibitions which have served to attract visitors at various country resorts as well as in a good many cities near the haunts of the vacationist, are nearing an end, and the pictures shown there are finding their way back either to the artists or to the many galleries that serve as their agents.

Perhaps never before have come such universal reports of successful "summer shows," and they come all the way from Portland, Ore., to Worcester, Mass., and from Poland Springs, Me., to Galveston, Tex.

Appreciation Gratiifies

Most of the exhibitions have confined their attention to the work of American artists, and the sincere and oft-time financial appreciation that they have called forth is extremely gratifying to those whose endeavor it is to make known better and more comprehensively the works of our American school.

As far back as the Lewis and Clarke exposition in Portland there had begun to be a very real want for good pictures on the Pacific coast. Several private collectors, most of whom it is true acquired their knowledge and perhaps their liking for art in the East, had excellent examples of the work of some of our contemporary artists, but it remained for the exposition, with its excellently chosen collection, to awaken a very general interest throughout the Northwest.

Residents Subscribe

This interest well manifested itself this past summer, when a painting by Paul Dougherty was purchased for the Portland permanent collection largely, yes almost entirely, through the personal subscription of about 100 residents of Portland. Ten, or even five years ago, to raise a purchase fund for an American painting by public subscription would have been a task almost impossible, and the change of attitude of the people today is quite in accord with that change which is beginning to make itself felt all over the country.

Collection Praised

In the Albright gallery in Buffalo, there has been on view throughout the summer a collection that has won high praise everywhere for its general excellence. The beautiful gallery, situated in one of the most charming parks in the country, lends itself admirably to the best possible arrangement of the works contributed, and Miss Sage, the director, and her helpers, know how to make the most of the means at their disposal.

For the past few summers the small choice exhibition at Poland Springs has given many visitors a chance to get in touch with art in a way that many of them would not have elsewhere. Many of our best men were represented in the group, and it is safe to predict that the large number of summer residents who availed themselves of the opportunity to view the collection have come away with a high idea of what our men are doing.

Worcester Secures

The exhibition at Worcester has already been reviewed in this paper. It has been by far the best of the many exceedingly good shows that Mr. Gentner has arranged and the purchase from it for the permanent collection of Childe Hassam's "Breakfast Room" has given to Worcester one of the best paintings appearing in New York last winter.

At Lyme, Conn., the annual show of the Lyme painters was held in the library last week. It included in the list some of those who formerly worked in the old village by the Connecticut, but who have more recently sought other fields, and the result was very satisfactory.

Galveston closed its exhibition just as collections were being made for a larger show to be held in connection with the state fair this month at Dallas.

Texas Attracts

Texas would perhaps seem far removed from the various art centers, but it is a fact that there two exhibitions attract sufficient interest to more than warrant the thoroughly good canvases that our best men are willing to send. Texans acquire their art education at a disadvantage, and it is pleasing to note that more and more of our men of first rank are realizing that there is a demand for good things there that must be met.

Rochester is the last of the cities to hold an exhibition during the fall. A large group has been opened at the state fair grounds and reports are just beginning to be received of its success. Next year probably others will be led to follow in the steps of these already established events, and soon there need be no excuse for any one's not having at least a bowing acquaintance with the work of our best men.

Artists Returning

One by one the artists are returning to town after a busy summer in fresh fields and the galleries are taking on an air of renewed activity that speaks well for the success of the new season. All of the old-timers will resume, as usual, their practise of general exhibitions open to the public for free inspection.

Visitors, particularly those who have been abroad for the summer, are trying to get in touch with what has been going on in their absence, and reports of pre-season sales are not infrequent. None of the galleries will commence catalogued groups until well into October, but on

the walls of most of them are to be seen even now canvases well worth while, although, of course, a good many of them have been seen one place or another during the last season or two.

Temporary Show Good

The Knoellers' new gallery is not yet completed, but temporary show rooms are fitted up at the new home, 556 Fifth avenue, where good things, mostly for timers, are to be seen. Montross has just reopened, and this year will probably see a Tarbell show, one of those infrequent occurrences that are sure to attract attention.

The Macbeth gallery has been open

throughout the summer, and the occasional visitor has usually found something to interest him, either in pictures, bronzes or pottery. The coming of Carl Frieske to America will probably prove

♦♦♦♦♦
ANTIQUES
FURNITURE
LENT TO ART MUSEUM
POET'S ROOM SHOWN
AT COPELEY GALLERY

Pieces of Much Interest
Distributed in the
Western Section

AT THE Copley gallery this week is shown an interior by Childe Hassam, painted several years ago at the Isle of Shoals, showing Celia Thaxter's sitting room.

The picture takes its color note from the vase of yellow nasturtiums on the table in the foreground, and a warm yellow light floods the room. As the eye becomes accustomed to the many details in the picture, a figure is seen lying on a couch reading under the window, through which we get glimpse of her garden greenery. It is a picture that will be of great interest to those who have known Celia Thaxter at the Isle of Shoals, and who have felt the charm of her personality and wandered in her beloved garden.

Two snow pictures by F. W. Redfield are finely rendered, one showing a stream flowing between snowy banks, the other a snow-covered slope with a view of the hills over house tops and across the river.

Howard E. Smith shows a well-composed picture with tall pine trunks framing a glimpse of a village across the water. The red pine needles in the foreground and bright green grass are pleasing, and the pine tree on the edge of the bank has the charm of a Japanese drawing.

A portrait of a small boy by Mrs. Mary Danforth Page delights one by its simplicity and unaffected pose. It is not a child dressed for his portrait, but taken directly from his play, a clear-eyed, wide-awake little fellow in a tan-colored suit, reading a book.

Walter Kimball's gallery has been reopened by Brooks Reed, who had been associated with Mr. Kimball for 16 years, and he will conduct it under the name of "the Brooks Reed gallery."

Special exhibitions will not open till October. Through the winter the usual interesting collections of Durand-Ruel and other big dealers will be shown, and a feature will be made of fine brie-a-brac such as has always made the gallery interesting to the collector of choice art objects.

BROOKLINE PLANS FOR GYM OPENING

The Brookline municipal gymnasium will open for registration Oct. 1, and classes will commence Oct. 16. Over 1500 residents of the town are expected to register for the year's course, which is given free of charge to Brookline residents. A small fee will be required from those residing outside the town.

The Brengarten room represents a Swiss interior of the sixteenth century. One similar to it was seen by the museum commission in the Schweizerisches Landesmuseum at Zurich and this was purchased through the Zurich museum. It was from a house of the Brengarten family, was bought in 1904, and sent to Boston in sections, and then built into the new museum. The great beams of the ceiling are a foot or more thick, and the heavy door is made of planks two inches thick, fitted with great iron strappings, a heavy handle and great wrought iron lock.

The ceiling is slightly arched, with beams fitted into a fret carvings across the ends of the room, each beam decorated with a rose boss. The side paneling is plain and probably of later construction. The floor is laid with red tiles and a casement window is fitted with four panels of stained glass, showing the arms of some canton or guild in brilliant tones of crimson and yellow, blue and green. This glass has been in the keeping of the museum for some time, but is just such as might have been in the windows of the sixteenth century room—the same period as Duerer's study.

The furniture in the room consists of two carved chests, two heavy carved tables, a clothes press and several quaint chairs. The green porcelain stove is of the type described by "Ouida" in her story of "The Nuremberg Stove" made by Hirschvogel. The tiles represent the figures of the apostles, Mary Magdalene, and other female characters, and the angles are decorated with cherubs' heads and scrolls. The top is finished with a crown and it was a German custom to wreath it with evergreen at the Christmas season. The tiles have a rich green glaze, and it is a fine specimen of the stove of Nuremberg.

The folding chairs could not have been very comfortable with the seat only a few inches wide, but the armchairs are more roomy. The small painted cabinet just added is quite in keeping, and adds a touch of color to the interior.

On one of the tables stands a tall pewter tankard with a spout at the base, possibly the former property of some guild.

It is like stepping into the old world to go into this softly lighted, low-ceiled

NAME WIRELESS RECEIVER TRUSTEE

PORLTAND, Me.—Selden Bacon of New York, recently named as receiver of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, on Friday was appointed a member of the board of trustees with Philip G. Clifford and John Howard Hill of Portland, by the referee in bankruptcy, Lewis Pierce. The meeting is continued today.

room; quaint and restful, and reminiscent of a thrifty, cleanly hausfrau.

The wooden beams are said to be fir, and they have taken on a rich brown with time. The wood lends itself to rich carving, and the panel at each end of the room, into which the beams fit, shows great richness in the foliated pattern.

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U. S. OFFICIALS AWAIT RESULT OF MR. TAFT'S DR. WILEY DECISION

WASHINGTON—Speculation continues today among government officials as to the effect of President Taft's complete exoneration of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, in a letter which he wrote just before his departure from Beverly to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture.

The leading figures in the case are away on vacation. Up in his Blue Ridge mountain retreat, a farm at Blenheim, where he spends his spare time supervising his crops, Dr. Wiley read the full text of the President's opinion, but beyond saying it was a complete vindication for him, Dr. Wiley would make no comment.

Secretary Wilson, on his farm at Traer, Ia., made only brief comment, characterizing the President's decision as wise.

Solicitor McCabe of the department is in the West, and Attorney-General Wickes, who rendered the opinion recommending Dr. Wiley's dismissal, is in New York.

SCHOOL PUPILS OF WAKEFIELD GIVE AN EXHIBIT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An exhibit of school garden products and work in manual training, drawing and sewing by public school pupils was held in the assembly hall of the Greenwood school Friday afternoon and evening and diplomas and ribbons were awarded as follows:

Flowers—First class, Dora McKee, Ada Dudley, Louise Brown; second class, Ada Dudley, Helen Jones, Kenneth Collinson; third class, Rachael Willey, Charles Bucknam, Philip Vining; potted plants, Rachael Willey, Whitney Avery, Edith Simonds.

Vegetables—First class, Leslie McIntyre, Jessie Davis, Carroll Simonds; second class, Josie Zazaksey, Whitney Avery, Isabel Reed; third class, Lawrence Woster, Isabel Reed; fourth class, Marion Dunham, Louise Brown, Roy Stone; fifth class, Larvey Sederquist, Schewin Day.

Special class for squashes, Eva McDonald, Ray Cutter, Francis De Grassie; special class for pumpkins, Leon Blanchard, Howard Smith, Myron Wing.

Sloyd—Leslie Young, Kenneth Gaetz, Ray Cutter.

Embroidery—First class, Gladys Eastman, Mildred Munn, Ruth Green; second class, Ruth Thresher, Ruth MacKay, Lillian Ashenden.

Sewing—Grades 4 and 5, Phyllis Allen, Doris Palmer, Leah Allen; grade 6, Gertrude Anderson, Bertha Sahlholm; grade 7, Ruth Thresher, Ethel Trefrey.

Drawing—Grades 1, 2, 3, Helen Arnold, Minnie McKay, Rudolph McKay; grades 4, 5, 6, Florence McKay, Alice Smith, Alice Whittle; grades 7, 8, 9, Grace Duffil, Ethel Bolton, Pearl Trefrey.

TAKE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR HIGH

WORCESTER, Mass.—The school committee, at a special meeting in city hall Friday night, voted to establish a new high school in Salisbury street school building, until such time as city council puts through an appropriation to construct an addition to classical high to relieve the crowded condition in the three regular high schools.

Plans to get the new high school opened as soon as possible will be made by Supt. Homer P. Lewis beginning today.

GATES MONEY FOR MILLS IN TEXAS

NEW YORK—The \$1,200,000 set aside by John W. Gates' will for investment at Port Arthur, Texas, will be utilized in a paper mill, a railroad extension of about a quarter of a mile and a rice mill. Further bequests include \$25,000 for a recreation pier at Port Arthur, and \$150,000 to the Mary Gates Memorial hospital, which the late financier built and furnished at Port Arthur at a cost of \$200,000.

LABORER WOULD DEPOSIT \$1000

DULUTH, Minn.—When the postal savings bank opened here a laborer, wishing to be the first depositor, slipped \$1000 through the window. The clerk informed him that \$100 a month was the maximum.

ADMIRAL TOGO WELCOMED

TOKIO, Japan—Admiral Togo returned home Friday from his tour around the world. He was welcomed enthusiastically.



ATKINS HATS New Wide Brim \$3.00
OTHERS AT \$2.00 and \$3.00

ATKINS, Hatter

4 Tremont St., NEAR SCOLLARY SQ.
OPEN EVENINGS

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

Aspinwall Lodge, No. 168, Knights of Pythias, will give a concert in the Presbyterian church Oct. 10.

The town warrant giving notice of the primary election to be held in the town hall Sept. 26, has been issued.

The local Republican Club will give a reception to the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor tonight in the new club rooms on Harvard street.

The Rev. Willis P. Odell will begin his new duties next Sunday at the St. Marks Methodist church.

MALDEN

Alderman Charles R. Hutchinson and Councilman Henry J. Morrison of ward 7 have both announced their candidacies for the board of aldermen this fall.

Daniel C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, of this city is urging cooperation among the various sealers of neighboring cities and towns in the state and the sealers of this city, Melrose and Everett will hold conferences once each month.

WINTHROP

The Altar Guild of St. John's Episcopal church has elected these officers: Director, Mrs. McClinton; vice-directress, Miss S. Clapp; secretary, Mrs. T. R. Swift; treasurer, Mrs. Bearse; executive committee, the officers and Mrs. Harry Aiken, Miss L. Clapp. The Sunday school and evening services of this church will begin Sunday.

REVERE

The Priscilla Circle of the Trinity Congregational church has elected these officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. Clara Bates; vice-president, Mrs. Strout; secretary, Mrs. Frederic Cloudman; financial secretary, Mrs. Cleaves; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Bell. The society is preparing for a harvest festival early in October.

EVERETT

Arrangements have been made in the high school permitting pupils in the commercial course to complete their courses in three years.

At the first communication of Palestine Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Friday evening, three candidates received the Fellowship degree.

NEEDHAM

The registrars of voters have revised the lists of voters for the primaries, adding 13 and dropping 63 names. The total number of voters is 941 and of polltax payers 1479.

The Boston West Baptist Association will meet with the First Baptist church on Oct. 4.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Friday Social Club resumed its meetings yesterday at the home of Mrs. William H. McLellan. The first social will be given by the club in the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church, Sept. 26.

CHELSEA

Mrs. Frances T. Endicott, a former president, will have charge of the civics department of the Chelsea Woman's Club until the return of the chairman, Mrs. W. S. Fracker.

QUINCY

Dock and Water Front Commissioner Frank F. Crane has been appointed by Congressman J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association, a delegate to the deeper waterways at Kansas City, Sept. 28.

ROCKLAND

Alvin A. Totman, a past grand of Stanhope Lodge 177, I. O. O. F., has been appointed district deputy grand master of Electric Lodge of Brockton and Winthrop Lodge of Abington.

READING

The Meadowbrook Golf Club has voted to repair the Parker homestead on its land for renting purposes.

BOY TRANSLATED HIS INSTRUCTIONS

Ralph E. Hawley, who has come to the city to do school extension work for the Women's Municipal League of Boston, has been busy all summer getting acquainted with his people. An athlete himself, he entered heartily into the sports of the boys.

He tells with a humorous twinkle in his eyes that one day when they were having the final preliminary games for the Franklin park field day on Boston Common two rows of boys were lined up for the baseball relay. At the head of each line stood its leader. The final instructions were given the leaders by the director of the games thus:

"You run to the goal, pick up the ball and throw it to the man at the head of your line; if he catches it he carries it to the goal and throws it from there to the next man in line. Continue this until you are in your original place at the head of the line. If any man fails to catch the ball he and only he must get it before running to the goal. If he fails to do this side will be penalized. Now you instruct your men."

One of the leaders turned to his team and gave the directions in the following words:

"Hey, kids! Listen! Each mutt ketch the ball, run there," pointing to the goal, "fire it to the next; keep it up till bonehead throws it to me. If any guy mutt it I'll knock his block off."

PACIFIC FLEET TO BE DOUBLED

VALLEJO, Cal.—The Pacific fleet is to be doubled by the addition of four first-class armored cruisers now attached to the Atlantic station.

MELROSE

A hearing will be given Monday at city hall on petition of the Malden & Melrose Gas Company for a franchise to lay a line of pipes through half a dozen of the principal streets for extending the gas service to Stoneham and Reading.

All registration records were broken Friday evening when 102 names were added to the voting list. This makes 200 new names added this fall.

WHITMAN

The Wednesday half holidays for the season have been discontinued in the stores for the season.

The selectmen will hold a meeting the first of the week to decide upon the hours for holding the primaries on Sept. 26. Many of the citizens in the town want the polls open during the afternoon and the selectmen are considering their request.

BEVERLY

The Beverly Farms Brass band will give a concert at Central square Monday evening. The band has made splendid progress as a musical organization and many engagements are ahead for the popular organization.

Farms firemen are enjoying their annual field day this afternoon at the Preston field on Hart street.

PEMBROKE

The annual barbecue of the Bryantville fire department will be held this evening at Mayflower grove. An entertainment will be provided by local talent.

The senior class of the Pembroke high school has voted to take a trip to Washington next March and will hold a series of entertainments to raise the money.

MEDFORD

A lawn party will be held this evening at Ridge Hill grove by the members of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hanover.

NORWELL

Austin Dean, a former resident here, sells next week for India as a missionary. He will remain in India seven years.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has approved the order for holding the joint primaries Sept. 26 from noontime to 9 o'clock in the evening.

LYNNFIELD

The South Lynnfield Improvement Association has elected: President, Benjamin A. Ingraham; vice-president, M. F. Donovan; recording secretary, Henry W. Pelton; treasurer, Frederick Mansfield. Committees have been appointed to take charge of a number of contemplated town improvements, including relocation of telegraph poles in the square, and a movement is on foot to form a ladies auxiliary.

LYNNFIELD

A lawn party will be held this evening at Ridge Hill grove by the members of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hanover.

The Rev. Horace G. Mann of Tufts College will preach at the Universalist church at West Norwell tomorrow in the absence of the pastor.

GOV. DIX URGES COMITY IN ALL STATE TAXATION

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Gov. John A. Dix of New York, who addressed the conference of governors on Friday afternoon on "State Comity in Taxation," took a broad view of the subject, urging concord among the several states themselves as well as between them and the federal government, for, said he: "The question of taxation involves practically every principle and power of government."

"The call for federal interference in business is really a cry for relief from clashing state attempts at unfair and unjust taxation of business. That is why the effect of each tax measure outside of the state should be as carefully considered as its effect within the state," said Governor Dix.

"I have no sympathy with the theory of taxation which finds expression in retaliatory legislation. Because some sister state imposes unjust taxes upon our citizens doing business there is no reason, to my mind, why New York should impose unjust taxes on the citizens of that state doing business in New York. Rather should New York set the example of common action must be the cessation of attempts to tax outside capital more heavily than home capital."

"The excuse always offered for these attempts to place burdens on capital owned by citizens of other states is, that such capital competes with our own citizens. But is this true? Whereas the mill, factory, foundry or manufacturing establishment is located in its subject to the local taxes on its plant. It sells its product wherever it can and seeks business in every corner of the country."

"To attempt to levy discriminatory taxes is unfair and unjust. It amounts to saying that we want our own state market for our own citizens, excluding the citizens of our sister states, and at the same time that we want the market of the other states for our citizens."

"When 46 states attempt to enact tax legislation on these lines the burden on legitimate business becomes very great. It is time to recognize that we cannot demand favors at the same time that we refuse corresponding favors. Legislation to be sound must be broad and general. It must concern itself with the common good and not seek individual advantage."

"Every state desires to keep capital at home and draw capital to it, because thereby it increases its manufactures; it draws population; it sees its land values growing and the comforts of civilization brought nearer to its people. Above all, it thereby provides certain and steady employment for its working population."

"Capital should be free to shift from one locality to another, whereby it can be employed to the best economic advantage. Such shifting benefits the state where the capital is invested in enterprises which develop its resources, and also benefits those whose capital is so invested, thereby encouraging thrift and industry."

"Under our present law, shares in New York corporations owned by non-residents are exempt from our inheritance tax, and this obstacle to free investment in our business enterprises has been removed. Securities and money of non-residents deposited in our state are also exempt."

"I am glad that the Legislature of the Empire state has corrected the injustice of double taxation, even though this will involve the loss of some revenue which we have been collecting from non-resident investors. And New York, now having done this, looks with confidence to her sister states who may still be offending to do theirs, and I trust the governors here assembled may take some action to bring about complete state comity on this important subject."

"Business does not bear all the taxes, either state or local. In addition to real estate taxes, there are two great groups of taxes; that is, taxes on business and taxes on investments. Real estate cannot move. Land and buildings are fixed and their owners face property or misfortune as it comes to their locality, without the chance to move away and escape it."

"Business, however, is not so fixed. Business can move, and business is always watching for a chance to improve conditions and reduce cost. Taxation, unless it be even, just and equal, is an artificial hindrance to business and business will do its best to escape. And since business no longer confines itself to one locality but extends over many states there surely is a call for state comity in taxation."

"The action taken by the governor's con-

WAKEFIELD

Eugene P. MacDonell, Henry De Roche, Frank H. Robinson, William A. Shaw, Arthur H. Gould, Fred J. Black, Joseph L. Preston and John A. Peterson, special police officers, have petitioned the selectmen to be placed on the reserve list, claiming that they were members of the force when the town adopted the civil service act.

Building permits have been issued to Willard Flint for a garage on Green street, Josephine F. Dowling for a frame dwelling on Charles street, Georgia Crawe for a house on Salem street, and to James Rice for a bungalow on Druid Hill avenue, Boyntown district.

WE GIVE 2¢ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

4 Minutes by Tunnel to North Station Nearest Store to South Station

HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England—Music 12 to 2

Furniture, Brass Bed and Mattress Bargains

Unparalleled Low Prices for September on High Grade Furniture at Anniversary Sale This Week



\$25 For \$40.00 Parlor Suites

A well built suite in mahogany finish, with the richly upholstered cushions, a splendid value at \$40.00. A \$25 sensation at

25

Ready for immediate delivery.

This Solid Mahogany Dining Table

Solid Mahogany Dining Tables sold in this sale at almost half price. Made of solid mahogany, 6 feet long, pedestal base and claw feet

\$25

CANADA IS LAND OF FOUR SEASONS

New Searchings Into Problem of Empire Are Caused by Proposal for Reciprocity Between Two Peoples of North American Continent

KIPLING'S objection to reciprocal trade with the United States comes with a dash of surprise to many Canadians—particularly to Canadians who have absorbed his imperial writings as so many lessons in a "proper pride" of British ancestry. He, like most elder brothers and many a pater familias, forgets that the "youngsters" are as much a part of the family as are their own full-grown selves; and that just as they, the elders, naturally and necessarily maintain the traditions dear to the family in general—and really cannot tell how or when they learned so to maintain them. Would it not be the wiser course for the elders to anticipate such a development and instead of fretting about a possible choice of "unsuitable companions," take the genial stand which the British premier has taken. Such an attitude as that of Mr. Asquith necessarily awakens a sense of charming elder brotherliness, which does more to "cement the bonds of empire" than can doubts and warnings extended by other elder brothers. Certainly no Canadian has represented Mr. Asquith's attitude, and all Liberals appreciate it.

The same cannot be said of Kipling. If Kipling had not made his passage through Canada so meteoric in its nature, he might have learned that her people, though friendly toward much across the border, have not set themselves in any general sense the task of modeling their affairs along United States lines of advancement, but have rather watched with disapproval many experiments and policies in the republic. There appears an innate repugnance to many of the deviations from British usages which they notice there, and at no time has there been a "follow the leader" attitude except in the matter of protective tariffs and that was under protest, as history clearly shows.

The Americans, it is to be supposed may not be flattered by finding that Canadians "object to being annexed"; but as they have already been made very much aware of this objection, it may not make them feel much more uncomfortable to draw Kipling's attention to the fact that only two of Canada's public men have viewed with equanimity during the past decade such a possibility. Only a hopeless minority now favors the sentiments these men have held.

Ideals Determined

The veteran Canadian premier's memory and experience date back to the days when men of both the Conservative and Liberal parties spoke not altogether hesitatingly of annexation possibilities. He was one of them. During last session's debates he was reminded of this former attitude. He answered, "We all make mistakes in our green and salad days."

Canada, like Sir Wilfrid, has ripened into a condition where Kipling's "warning" appears as unnecessary as tears over a frost falling on the cranberry crop. Canada may not appear to the world to be sufficiently grown up to be allowed entire freedom of action and her ideals may not appear clearly outlined—indeed the older members of the world's family of nations may consider that, like all children, she cannot be expected to have ideals. But a close observer sees that there is a dominion-wide acceptance, and a rapidly advancing application of at least five decidedly progressive ideals which in the older countries are accorded a place in practical politics or economies by only a minority of their workers and these ideals are not in line with the development of United States affairs during the past 25 or 30 years.

Canada maintains an attitude of adverse criticism toward many of these developments, as many foremost Americans also are now doing; and it is because of this attitude that every political speaker of today throughout the whole Dominion knows that his election hinges on whether or not he can convince his hearers that reciprocity and annexation must go hand in hand.

Affiliation Prophesied

Every Liberal covers the ground thoroughly, bases his arguments on the mother country's methods, reminds his audience that the British empire has grown to its present status through trade expansion, not through premeditated conquest of other nations. He argues that Englishmen never feared annexation with countries near or far, because of commercial freedom to trade with those countries. In all points the Liberal is as emphatic against annexation as is the Conservative; but the latter chooses to prophesy as Kipling does—all history to the contrary, notwithstanding—that British-Canadian people must affiliate with the people with whom they trade.

There is not the slightest doubt that the more widely educated and energetic workers, writers, preachers and professors of Canada are in close sympathy with those of the same fiber across the line. Indeed, there is much—and increasingly much—direct interchange of work between such men and women of both countries, but does not the same hold good among all nations today?

Best Examples Followed

Is Kipling forgetting that by her very imperialism—so "far flung"—England has practically broken the old hard and fast nation bounds with which the world of yesterday must needs take account? But, just the world of today?

Canada is very much "of today." It was said not long ago "the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth is Canada's"; and since

that day "the twentieth century is Canada's" has become one of the "sayings" of the country. The watchers of this newest of the nations finds her people are looking at the best things which have been thought and done by the best workers in other lands—in "practical" things, not in music, art or literature probably as yet; and they are looking forward to incorporating these "best things" into the national construction. They do not stop to ask if each and every ideal thus being appropriated is "strictly British"; but would Canadians be strictly British themselves if they did so? Isn't the motherland just herself to one set of opinions, one course of action, one avenue of trade?

Idea, Not Form, Commended

To Canadians who do not see the empire as yet the accomplished fact of today, but also as a much greater future possibility, Kipling's sentiments appear inadequate indeed. Canada may have 4000 miles of border, unprotected and unseparated from the United States by any geographical or nautical barriers, but if there is to be an empire, British in more name, must not every component part of it be built upon those principles of freedom and fearlessness and of commercial expansion which have made Great Britain the mother of nations, the center of the empire family?

Canadians realize that Great Britain never set herself consciously the task of building the empire existent today. Living those ideals, which have made for righteousness, comparatively, the empire has resulted. Can it be strengthened by departure from these and an attempt to hold and strengthen it by consciously working for an empire rather from the principles which hitherto have led toward imperial results?

The Liberal press expresses what probably all Canada felt at the time of Kipling's last visit—"He knows his India and Africa better than he knows his Canada." To him Canada was only "my lady of the snows." Canadian children now sing "She's the queen of the summer And my lady of the snow."

Perhaps there lies the discrepancy between Canada's thought of herself and Kipling's thought of her. He missed the power and freedom of the summer time with the harvest season following.

Expansion Goes On

What measure of preferential trade now is enjoyed between Canada and the mother country was secured by the Liberal party; and the Liberals are confident that they are following the line of empire-building by removing the food tax of their country's people, and by permitting all expansion of commerce which can be accomplished without endangering the present business stability by undue haste in removing protective tariff rates.

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WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The Chandler Normal Shorthand School of Boston has the distinction of being the first normal shorthand school in the world. It was the first school organized for the purpose of training teachers of shorthand. While it is the only school in Boston which makes a specialty of training shorthand teachers, it also trains office stenographers and private secretaries. Pupils trained at this school are always in demand and obtain the best salaries paid.

In this school the Chandler shorthand is only used. This system meets the world's demand for accuracy and insures uniformity of writing throughout the schools, which therefore makes it possible for the pupils of one school to read with certainty the writing of pupils of any other school.

—ooo—

There is usually a way of getting around a difficulty, and if the housewife but knew it some of the money she puts into soaps and spices and extracts, if she does it in just the right way, will return to her presently as a parlor chair with a red silk-plush cushion or a writing desk or a dome light to hang over the table in the dining-room. Dollars and dollars are expended each year in such things as soap for the laundry and soap for the toilet, spices for catchup and cake and pies and extracts for flavoring. There is no getting along without them, and they are so good in themselves that nobody wants to; but it does seem hard sometimes to see the money go for them, while the family does without its desired library table, or the parlor mantel waits for the ornament that perforce must wait. By buying household supplies of the Larkin Company of Buffalo, N. Y., whose products are as good as can be found, each payment marks a putting away toward the article of use or beauty so much desired. By means of this purchase direct from the company the profits of the middleman are saved and returned to the customer as some one or several of over 1500 articles which she may select. Credit is given the customer for each dollar paid, and when enough has been accumulated in this way it can be taken back in any of the articles catalogued.

—ooo—

The early transition to low temperatures this season has made a fire in the house as necessary for comfort at times this week as it usually is in January.

In spite of that hundreds have shivered in shawls and coats because they did not like to start the furnace too early and they were sure the inclemency would last but a few days. The possessor of a Reznor could laugh at conditions, for all he had to do was to turn on the valve

and apply the match, and lo, he was warm as a king! Reznors are famous heaters. Some persons use them exclusively the whole winter long, while others keep a supply of them for spring and fall or for use any time when extra heat is needed, as in the morning when it is wanted to warm a room quickly, or in the room which it is difficult to heat. In the region where gas is used exclusively there is a saying that if it is a Reznor it is right. The stoves are sold by the Globe Gas Light Company of 25 and 27 Union street, Boston, which is the New England agent.

—ooo—

At the annual conventions of the Chandler writers, from the public schools, which have taken place in Boston for the past eight years every New England state has been represented. The showing given by the pupils themselves has been proof of the practicality of the system and therefore of its value. Sight reading individually and in concert has been put to successful tests and at the last two conventions, held in May, 1910, and May, 1911, volunteer classes made up of representatives from the various high schools in which the Chandler shorthand is in use took new dictation matter selected from the newspapers at the usual test rate and read the same back correctly and unhesitatingly, reflecting great credit upon their public school training.

In the adoption of the Chandler shorthand New England has led the way. Other states now falling into line make the demand for teachers greater than ever before, but more and more the call is for teachers with college training. In the Chandler work, therefore, the college man or woman may expect to find an open field and liberal compensation.

—ooo—

The duster that picks up every speck of dust with which it comes in contact and retains it, so that it is not redistributed, is a boon to the housekeeper. Cleaning is discouraging work when so much of the dust that was carefully wiped away drifts back, so that a room just cleaned does not show the spotlessness that the care bestowed upon it warrants. The B. B. dusters made by the Milton Chemical Company of Cambridge, are so treated chemically that they absorb dust as a sponge absorbs water and hold it there until washed out. They are made into ordinary dust cloths, floor mops and brie-a-brac dusters. A cloth for polishing silver and gold is made by this same company. They are sold by retail dealers almost everywhere.

—ooo—

No more important detail of a man's dress can be found than his collar. It must fit, it must be of good style, and it must be of irreproachable material. At Posner's on School street they are selling a good grade of linen collar very cheap.

It is guaranteed 4-ply and perfect fitting. An advantage of this store is that it is open Saturday evening, so that the man who is busy all day can go there at his leisure and select what he will.

—ooo—

At all these meetings the members are merely listeners. Except for the introduction of a guest and the vote of thanks no comments are allowed. No discussion of the topic introduced is permitted. This is a rule strictly adhered to and has become so habitual that rarely is there any discussion even after the meeting has broken up.

The effect of such a rule can readily be appreciated. Every member retains his first impression of the speaker's point of view and a "clash" among the members is impossible.

Dr. Clifford appears hopeful that this noticeable interest in the welfare of the whole body of the people may offset the tendency to rate material possessions above their true value.

—ooo—

At these Canadian clubs, which are invited by as many of the clubs as possible, to take luncheon with them and address the members afterward. When the guest is of international or diplomatic importance the political leaders make it a point to attend; and at Ottawa the Governor-General is present.

At all these meetings the members are merely listeners. Except for the introduction of a guest and the vote of thanks no comments are allowed. No discussion of the topic introduced is permitted. This is a rule strictly adhered to and has become so habitual that rarely is there any discussion even after the meeting has broken up.

—ooo—

As much of the beauty of a mouth is to be found in its teeth, every care should be taken to keep them as perfect as possible. Teeth that are kept in good condition and thoroughly clean are good to look at. Burritt's tooth powder is intended to do just this thing.

It has been carefully prepared so as to provide a perfect cleanser and imparts a cool and refreshing feeling to the tongue and mouth.

—ooo—

The delicacy of the Uneeda biscuit causes it to be chosen exclusively for the making of many kinds of delicious sandwiches for the afternoon tea and the midnight lunch, as well as to serve with salads and soups on the dinner table. Coming in sealed, moisture-proof packages they keep fresh and crisp indefinitely and are always ready for the make-up of a tasty tidbit. Being put into packages at the factory they are also kept clean and wholesome, and not so liable to breakage as when sold in bulk. They are made by the National Biscuit Company and are sold everywhere.

—ooo—

The fall headwear openings for men are much earlier this year than those for women. Lamson & Hubbard has just received a full line of men's hats for fall. It includes everything from evening hats to caps to be worn on the boat and train. Soft hats promise to be especially popular also and are shown in several styles.

—ooo—

When the cold winds blow in from the north, driving people away from the beauty of out-door to the coziness of lamp and fireside, thought involuntarily turns to the kitchen, with its promise of comfort for the whole house. A kitchen, if it spells anything at all, spells home to the average American mind, closely associated with ginger cookies and raspberry jam. To be ideal the kitchen must be bright and shining, from its pans on the hooks to the floor beneath the feet. Old Dutch Cleanser has been found to be all that its name implies, taking the dirt out quickly and easily from floors and woodwork, walls, windows, taps and metal work, cooking and dairy dishes and even the kitchen stove, making the whole place as spick and span as even a Dutch housewife could wish, and in a fraction of the time it usually takes that laborious lady.

It can be used with equal effect in other parts of the house. It will clean the bathroom as well as the kitchen, and is free from harmful chemicals.

—ooo—

The figures of Secretary of State Davis were completed late today, when the clerk's return from the city of Old Town was received, and Friday the secretary announced that they showed a majority for repeal of 138. His compilations showed the vote as follows: Yes

(for repeal), 60,514; no (against), 60,378.

BOARD FORCING 8-CAR TRAIN ISSUE

NEW YORK—The public service commission has adopted an order requiring the Interborough company to show cause why eight-car trains should not be run on the elevated lines. The company is directed to answer by Sept. 26. At present the trains on the elevated lines consist of seven cars, and if the longer trains are ordered it will mean the lengthening of nearly all the stations on the elevated lines and probably the strengthening of many parts of the elevated structure.

The official returns, if errors should appear when the vote is canvassed, Governor Plaisted pointed out a provision of the status which says that within 30 days after it appears that a constitutional amendment has been adopted, the Governor will proclaim the result, and that within 20 days corrections may be made.

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These Household Pages

contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation

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UNSEEN NAIAD PROTECTS

BABY'S NEGLIGEES

It is not difficult for a mother to find a kimono-like dressing robe for the baby among the large number shown in the stores. There are those of French flannel, of albatross, challis and silk, and others, a little heavier, of quilted silk or challis, says the Newark News. In the single lightweight silk ones are those with the banding of contrasting color, usually white, tiny hand-painted flowers scattered here and there. The light blue or pink quilted ones are not only warm and dainty, but are not difficult to clean with gasoline.

GIFT FOR MOTORIST

Your friend who owns an automobile will appreciate a gift of one of the new tourist's luncheon or picnic outfits, says the New York Press.

These contain a half dozen small white enamel plates, knives, forks and spoons, collapsible drinking cups, paper napkins and various articles for use on a day's outing.

These outfits are enclosed in leather or straw cases. Individual collapsible drinking cups enclosed in leather cases are always acceptable to those who motor.

LITTER BAGS

Small sized paper bags such as one receives from the grocery and which your grocer will sell you fresh in small quantity are a useful thing to have in the leather traveling bag when making any long journey by rail or boat, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. A fresh one is pinned every day in the stateroom, where it will be easily reached, and in it is dropped all the troublesome litter which is apt to collect in traveling. Each morning the bag is twisted up and is removed by the stewardess.

METAL FRINGES

Metal fringes are being much employed on evening dresses. These are made from bullion cords, and are in both the bright gold and silver and in the darker antique metals. Retailers unquestionably will have a big call throughout the fall and winter season for fringes in similar effects.—Washington Herald.

SHOES RENEWED

To clean suede shoes use plenty of gasoline, applying it with a stiff brush. Allow them to dry thoroughly and then use fine sand paper to rub the shiny spots until they disappear. Then brush the shoes thoroughly to raise the nap. By adding a little polish to the heel and edge of soles your shoes will look like new.—Denver Times.

BOILING JELLY

Grease the top of inside of vessel in which jelly is to be boiled for about one inch with lard, and the contents of the vessel will not boil over, says the Washington Herald. Jelly should boil fast and in wide-topped vessel.

PARIS EXHIBITS NEW STYLES

What an American visitor saw at the openings

DRECOLL, the Viennese tailor, fired the first gun in the semi-annual battle between the American buyers and the French dressmakers. His house gave the premier opening in clothes, and Worth, Paquin, Cheruit, Paul Poiret, Callot, Jean Halle, Bechou, David Doeuvre, and Beer are in full swing, writes Anne Rittenhouse from Paris to the New York Times.

It is so difficult to get in to these private exhibitions, unless one has money, prestige or pull—and not always then—that the affair assumes a fictitious value, and one has a sense of importance that nothing less than a royal interview could give. It's all very fascinating to those who want to see the wheels go round.

But of all that, enough for the moment. What of the new fashions? That is the thing.

Well, something new was found. Paul Poiret, that admirable colorist and eccentric designer, brought in the crinoline! Two lower skirts were of satin, not more than a yard and a half wide, and the tunics, made of eastern stuff and edged with fringe, were run through at the hem with featherbone. The bodies were of the tunic material, and were folded sashwise, from shoulders to hem.

Here are crinolines again, or hoop skirts, as we Americans call them. The exasperating part of it is that the designer has not yet let go on the tight, narrow skirt, but has added a wired tuft to it.

Among the endless parade of daring clothes shown by Callot on the opening day was one so extreme that it was later withdrawn. It was a morning walking suit with a trouser skirt. Very few of the gowns shown at this exclusive house were over a yard wide at the hem, and the majority were open to the knee in front. Some elaborate ball gowns were opened in the direcione fashion well above the right knee, showing silk tights beneath.

Any hope one may have had that the narrow skirt would not survive this summer is nipped in the bud. It would be difficult to get along the street at all if skirts were two inches narrower than they are now. Even Worth, the most exclusive of all the fashion creators, does not make his skirts over, if quite, two yards wide.

There is this to be said, however, that no dressmaker showed a skirt that curved in at the knees at the back, which after all was the ugly defect of last season.

The new narrow skirt is a vast improvement on the old one, because its lines are really straight. The gored half plumb from the waist. While the band down the back is definitely old fashioned, there is all manner of drapery that gives grace.

On the tailored suits there are two or three somewhat narrow panels that are free of the foundation, but are caught at the hem and well weighted, so they do not fly out.

These are bound with satin by Doeulet, who makes snappy coat suits, and are left plain by Francis, who makes the Queen of England's clothes.

On one-piece frocks, in material less soft than manish suiting, back drapery is fetching. Here and there one sees it in the form of two cascades that drop from waist to hem. These edges may be finished with fringe or velvet or satin, though the first is the leading favorite.

Again there is a plaited tunic effect at the back, cut sharply on the bias from left to right, and also dropping from waist to hem. This is used on soft serges for indoor and street wear

and on many satins, grosgrain silks, velvets and chiffons.

The en route skirt—as it is called here—was shown at many houses. It winds around the figure in very graceful manner. The foundation is of soft twilled silk, so no perceptible bulk is given, and the sharply bias lines going around the figure are vastly becoming.

Three tiers are usual, and the ubiquitous fringe appears here, in silk on an ordinary gown and in chenille in the lovely bronze one by Drecoli, made of chiffon cloth with large clusters of velvet flowers.

The most interesting single feature about the new gowns is the defined arm-hole and the long sleeve that hugs the lower part of the arm and shows a tendency to fulness over the elbow.

The three quarter sleeve, the kimono and the tight-elbow one have had their day. There is a new square sleeve that is very effective, but hard to describe. It belongs to handsome wraps more than to gowns, though one sometimes sees it in thin blouses.

Ruffles over the wrist are again here to add to our anxieties and increase our laundry bill. They are important features of the simplest wash blouse, and appear on the ornate suit bodice of tarnished laces and filet lace.

All sleeves fit snugly at the wrist, whether on coat, blouse or frock. They are buttoned through to do it. The crux of the situation, as far as I have seen it, is that your new suit and one-piece frock of last autumn—the late autumn—will do for this year, but you will have to cut over many sleeves, wear high collars and lengthen the waist line. And if your skirts have a curved seam at the back, add drapery.

Above all, don't be afraid of drapery and begin now to buy fringe by the wholesale.

BROADCLOTH SUIT

This year the tendency in broadcloths is toward those with a very high luster—the more brilliant and satiny the sheen, the better madame will like her cloth, says the Providence Tribune. Smart autumn suits are of broadcloth, elaborately trimmed—frequently with handsome silk braids, often with rich and deep-toned velvets.

But not alone for suits and tailored costumes is broadcloth in demand. For handsome wraps, street coats, evening garments and afternoon toilettes, broadcloths will be fashionable.

SODA AS CLEANSER

Washing soda is an inexpensive and satisfactory cleansing agent, says the New York News. Drop a little into the pan in which a roast has been cooked, add a little water, and there is no greasy pan to be washed; the soda does the work. In scouring pots and pans smoked from the wood fire, or those on which food stuffs of any kind have burned, the food is expedited if washing soda is used. It requires but a little to clean the most obstinate things.

POPULAR YELLOW

The lovely, soft, deep, straw toned yellow that appeared late in the summer is being reproduced in the winter styles, says the New York Tribune. The color is noticed in shining velvet, heavy corded silk and the exquisite silk Beaver for hats. One or two white creations have been trimmed in the richest and silkiest of yellow fringe. This deep toned yellow will be particularly favored by brunettes.

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Tell your dealer that you want the Red Cross—and you will get the only strictly sanitary mattress made. Filling perfectly sterilized by exclusive process. Made in light, clean, modern factory by skilled workmen.

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"The Mattress that Renovates Itself."

AMERICA INFLUENCES PARIS

Fashions made to please the American woman



(Courtesy of D. Mikol)

COAT FOR TRAVELING

Coat can be worn in three ways and pockets combine novelty and safety.

PARIS looms on the horizon of a woman's thought at this time of year as at no other. She listens for the slightest whisper as to what Paris is wearing or what Paris says. If the American woman did not know it, it is she herself who makes the styles. Paris has the name and the glory, but if the American woman were wise she would keep for herself that which is her due.

For the name, and also because of the possibility that there may be something new American dressmakers and ladies' tailors go to Paris once or twice every year, and every time they go they must buy or else they will not be permitted to see next time. Buyers go over in June or July for the first display of French-made clothes. The French designers are as anxious to see them as the American woman is to see the French clothes, for it is the American who dictates. The designers reject this because the American woman will not wear it and insist on that for the American woman will have that and no other. The Parisian listens eagerly, takes his notes and makes his garments for the great August and September exhibitions according to American lines. Neither the Frenchman nor the Englishman can make a tailor-made to please the American woman. As no other garment depends on its line for its beauty, the French figure has depended upon frills and frou-frou for its effect, and this has been carried out even with the so-called tailor-made, a tuck here, a rosette there, and put in wherever it is convenient regardless of balance or its relation to other parts. The ascendancy of the American tailor in Europe is seen by the announcements beginning to appear, "So and So, American tailor."

At the style show given by American tailors and dressmakers in Boston last winter a suffragist costume with a lapel cut to represent a W for "women" attracted much attention. It was afterward reproduced in an American fashion journal, and is now being shown in Parisian publications in the designs of a famous maker.

Word is coming from Paris that a certain French house is showing a wonderful collar that can be worn in three ways. Even before it appeared, an American tailor was showing a collar

MEXICAN MENU

Caspacho—Spanish salad made of green peppers, fresh tomatoes, lettuce and French dressing.

Quince pie.

The recipe for the caspacho is as follows: Mince a large white onion, add one fine cucumber, sliced, and three tomatoes cut up. Put in layers in a bowl, dust with salt, pepper, parsley and breadcrumbs, adding oil and vinegar as for salad. There must be plenty of the latter, and the whole served ice cold. This is the most popular summer dish in Spain.

The quince pie may be served in the form of tarts.—Harpers Bazaar.

LEMON DOES IT

If the juice of a lemon is added to a pan of cold water, and the waded tables allowed to stand in the water half an hour they will be as fresh when gathered, says the Housewife. This is especially good for lettuce, spinach and parsley.

TINFOIL SHIELD

Sometimes a chimney will stain paper even through coats of paint. Paste a sheet of tinfoil over the taking care to smooth out all wrinkles. When dry, repaper, and you will no further trouble.

News of the World of Art and Artists

GOSSART WORK PUBLIC POSSESSION

"Adoration" of Flemish Master Which Has Long Been Property of English Family Now Hangs on Walls of National Gallery

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the very day that the announcement was made to the public that Jan de Mabuse's greatest masterpiece, the "Adoration of the Kings," had been placed permanently in the English national collection, the people came by hundreds to look at it. By 12 o'clock a continuous stream of admirers was flowing past it, or were awaiting an opportunity to approach it more closely, and pore over the intricacies and marvels of the work, the linked designs of woven borders, the fine gold and silver work set with jewels, or the marvelous garments of cloth of gold, of velvet or of fur, all executed with unsurpassed mastery and skill.

In the center of the picture the Virgin sits enthroned, clad in a blue robe of the utmost beauty of color and texture. She is young, simple and placid; her hair, like the finest gold catching the light and rippling downward, frames her face in a natural network of light; her head is crowned with folded white cloth; on her knees she holds the little child.

Kneeling before the child and holding a golden cup, on which he places his hand, is the oldest king, before whom lies the cover of the cup, a crimson crown and a golden scepter. On the other side a procession of wise men, or kings, all bearing gifts, is approaching. Balthazar, the black King of Ethiopia, wears a marvelous cap, raised to a point and richly jeweled, round which Jan Mabuse has inserted his own name as follows: Jemni Gossart og: Mabus.

The figures are all slender, the hands long with pointed fingers, the draperies falling in softly clinging folds.

This picture is, without controversy, Mabuse's masterpiece. It is known as the "Castle Howard Mabuse," and has been in the possession of the Earls of Carlisle for more than a century. Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, its last owner, offered it to the trustees of the National gallery for £40,000, a price far below its market value. The generosity to the public shown in this will be fully appreciated by a nation which values its art treasures very highly, looks at them, and rejoices in their possession.

The "Adoration of the Kings" was painted as an altar-piece for the abbey of Gramont. It was purchased from there by Albert and Isabella, governors of the Netherlands, and subsequently found its way into the Orleans collection. It was shown at the British institution in 1851, and in an exhibition at Manchester in 1857.

Time has made no mark upon it, unless it has been to enhance the blended glory of its colors and marvelous detail; certainly no sign of impairment is visible after all the 400 years that have passed since it left the hand of the great Flemish master.

This painter, Jan Gossart, was born about 1470 at Maubeuge or Mabuse in Hainault, and has gone by many titles.

The name of his birthplace which he attached to that of Gossart has succeeded, however, in preserving his identity during the passing centuries. The signature which he used for some time was Johannes Malbodus, while, as has been previously mentioned, in the "Adoration" it is Jemni Gossart og: Mabus. When in 1503 he was admitted to the Guild of St. Luke at Antwerp it was as Jemyn van Henegouwe, a fine mixture of languages and titles, which might have launched his masterpiece upon the world to be wrongly attributed or left nameless, as the case might be.

The work of Mabuse remained in fa-

vor even during the time when primitive Flemish art went out of favor; and this picture shows that art in its very purest and most exalted period, although painted at the moment when its downfall was approaching and decadence already setting in. Shortly after painting the "Adoration of the Kings," Jan Mabuse went to Italy, and no doubt he himself, largely contributed to the destruction of the purer ideals of his own school, the school of Van Eyck, Van der Weyden and Memling. This picture may indeed be called the last word in the history of that grand school, established 70 years before by the brothers Van Eyck.

WHILE school trained men wrangled over the technical side of the art of the late Paul de Longpre's flowers on canvas, a humming bird flew through the window from the garden without and poised over the rose growing from under the artist's brush, as if to sip of its honey cup.

When Alfred Montgomery, farmer-painter, painter-farmer as he styles himself, paints corn he paints corn that the horses "nicker" for. Montgomery says that this just shows "horse sense," but the fact remains, and more important to Montgomery is the fact that people approve his art of depicting corn

and grain and pumpkins and sheep and other homely barnyard topics on canvas.

A visit to Mr. Montgomery's Hollywood studio, which is in a remodeled barn, shows many delightful canvases, and while corn and barnyard subjects predominate, yet here and there one finds a fine bit of landscape. One canvas seen by the Los Angeles Tribune representative shows a brilliant sunset, a corner of an old-fashioned barn and a haystack.

But it is of the corn that we should speak specially, for it is his mastery of this subject that has given this artist a reputation his country over. Born in Peoria, Ill., Montgomery grew up in the great corn belt of the middle West and knew the farm life intimately and well. From young boyhood his pleasures were found in artistic endeavor. Drawing and painting, with little of technical training, his work progressed until in early manhood he was living in Bloomington, Ill., and one day talking with a returned art student, who had been some years studying at the Royal Academy of Berlin, he was told that one of the most difficult studies undertaken there was the drawing of an ear of corn, and that in the German art school a student was often kept drawing corn through several terms of school.

The young American pondered this deeply, then set himself to the task not only of drawing but of painting corn. For nine years he painted nothing else.

The critics were not, are not, always kind to him, but Montgomery keeps right on painting corn. There was a critic in Chicago a few years ago, however, who turned the tide of favor. This man wrote art criticisms for a great Chicago daily. He was a Russian with years of art culture and training back of him. He had all Chicago roused to the value of our countryman's work, and himself not only highly praised but purchased two paintings, averring that he knew himself to be making a good investment for the future.

CERAMIC ART SHOW OPENED IN CHICAGO

Pen and Ink Drawings of Orson Lowell Draw Much Attention

CHICAGO—The second annual exhibition of ceramic art opened at the Burley-Tyrell Company's on Sept. 12. The entries exceed 300 in number and the standard is high.

"The object of these exhibitions," said their manager, William Blessing, "is to promote technical excellence and to stimulate progress in artistic design as applied to ceramics. The ceramic clubs are invited to contribute, but the exhibition is designed mainly to meet the need of those artists who are not regularly associated with a ceramic organization and who find it difficult to submit their work to the public."

Among the entries is a "Conversational Set" by Mrs. LeRoy T. Stewart of Chicago, consisting of plates and cups and saucers, which shows strong originality in its decoration. The designs are from the different epochs in historical ornament and each piece carries a national proverb. The Egyptian is decorated with the conventionalized lotus, the only nature form used in ancient decoration and bears the quotation, "From the depths of the Nile, I come unto your sunlight." Beautifully blended with the design of the Chinese plate is "Happiness requires much from yourself and little from others." Included in the set are Japanese, East Indian, Persian, Arabic and Renaissance pieces.

At the close of this exhibition two prizes will be given on naturalistic and two on conventional decoration.

The collection of pen and ink drawings by Orson Lowell, shown in galleries 25 and 26 at the Art Institute, is proving a very popular exhibit. Most of the 117 numbers have appeared in "Life" and depict with irresistible humor phases of human nature revealed at summer resorts, on the college campus, in the drawing room or within the intimacy of the family circle. The collection will remain until Oct. 18.

An interesting loan from the collection of Martin A. Ryerson has been installed in the old masters' room at the Art Institute. It includes a series of six uniform oil paintings by the Spanish artist Goya, illustrating the "Defeat of a Robber by a Monk"; several examples of the work of the early Italian artists and a unique decorative panel depicting the adventures of Ulysses.

At Marshall Field's gallery the season has opened with an exhibition of the marine paintings of Charles E. Hallberg, a member of the Chicago Society of Artists and of the Swedish-American Society of Art. There is an extreme softness in the coloring of these canvases that is not usual in marines.

O'Brien's gallery will open on Sept. 15 with a display of paintings from California artists.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd., London)

People throng to see picture remarkable for its intricacy of detail and beauty of color when it is first added to national collection

JAPANESE LIKE ELEMENTAL SOUNDS

Stringed Instruments, Their Tone Produced by Plectrum and Bow, Are in Evidence at Festivals Where Geishas Dance

No entertainment is complete in Japan without the services of the dainty musicians and dancers, commonly called geishas, the best of whom represent the most charming and most cultured class of Japanese women.

They have been specially trained for their profession from the age of 6 or 7, and often come from the poor samurai class. Indentured to the teachers by the parents, they bring rich returns if successful. They complete their service at 25, and often make good marriages and lead quiet domestic lives at the end of this period. Sir Edwin Arnold married a geisha, and speaks of her as gentle, dainty, sweet-tempered and obedient.

A large number of the musicians in Japan are women. The geishas are sent to various places in groups of two and three or more musicians and one or more dancers, as desired. The girls wear brilliantly colored crepe gowns, and have their hair carefully dressed, their faces powdered and their lips reddened. They entertain the guests with jokes and merry laughter, dance, sing and play for them.

A painting by Hokusai shows a trio playing on the koto, samisen and kokyu. The koto is a horizontal harp or zither, about six feet long, and has 13 strings passing over ivory bridges. It is played with ivory finger-tips worn on the thumb and first two fingers, and is the favorite instrument. It has the same popularity in Japan that the piano has among peoples of occidental civilization.

The samisen is a three-stringed guitar played with plectrum and is the commonest instrument used, its tinkle being heard from every direction. The kokyu is an instrument similar to the samisen but is played, like the violin, by drawing a bow over the strings instead of picking them with a plectrum.

There are about 20 musical instruments used in Japan. The biwa is four-stringed, similar to a mandolin, and is used in the religious dances and for martial music. Benten, the patroness of music and literature, is often repre-

sented as playing upon the biwa, and it gave its name to the famous lake of like shape.

A peculiar drum, shaped like an hour-glass and struck with the hand, is quite commonly used, as is also the flute.

To the European ear these instruments, strident of tone, have little charm, and the time and intervals seem strange.

At a dinner party the sliding partitions will be opened from time to time and a group of dancers will perform to a musical accompaniment, perhaps the

dances of the four seasons, where the costumes will represent the cherry, the iris, the chrysanthemum and the maple leaf. These dances are never violent but consist of graceful posturing and pantomime.

One dance represents congratulations after a military victory and another a daimyo's procession, when the girls carry toy palanquins and play a game of bat-tledore and shuttlecock.

During the effeminate Fujiwara period the courtiers spent their time in writing verses, viewing the moon and playing

games. In the paintings of the period one commonly sees a group of men and women in a garden playing on these same instruments after the manner of French troubadours.

Of a very different type is the "Bugaku," or dance music which developed in the Nara period under Chinese influence. It is played by a hereditary caste of musicians called Reijin, attached to the imperial court, and is only to be heard on great occasions of festivity and ceremonial, when the old costumes are worn and the old steps used.

The "No" dance is another strong influence in Japanese music and drama. The dancers perform in masks and gorgeous costumes accompanied by a small chorus and orchestra. The performances often last all day, the musical accompaniment representing the clash and clang of war, the sighing of the wind in the pine boughs, the sound of the distant temple bell, the song of crickets and the like.

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the game of the four seasons, where the costumes will represent the cherry, the iris, the chrysanthemum and the maple leaf. These dances are never violent but consist of graceful posturing and pantomime.

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COURTESIES OF ROAD REMARKED ON

Automobile Sentiments Expressed by Persons Practised in Handling Wheel and Lever and by Those Who Have Answered Queries About Directions

DOING good by stealth one can never tell when appreciation is felt and by whom it will be expressed. Some days since, as the indulgent reader may remember, we wrote a modest little paper in praise of motorists, and, little thinking that it would engage the attention of any for more than a passing moment, we consigned it to the temporary oblivion of a nation's literature. But when we did this, we did the public and ourselves an injustice; so far from our paper having been forgotten or lobbed off with the moment's reading, we find that it has aroused the keenest enthusiasm and liking, so much so, in fact, that we are in hope that it will prove the beginner of a far-reaching movement.

We cherish, indeed, the hope that from this day 1911 will be known in history as the year of the Motorists' Self Denying Ordinance, but to further expand this branch of the subject would be to digress; our business at the present moment is to lay before our readers parts of a correspondence that already is numbered by hundreds of thousands. When the paper was printed we noticed that circulation enormously increased, and therefore, for an instant, permitted ourselves to think as workmen that the public had given its favor to our work, but we speedily repressed this emotion. When, however, letters began to pour in from Mauch Chunk, Tooting, Graveney and Nijni-Novgorod, when these letters all had the same tenor of praise and when they all expressed an admiration and agreement that it would not be modest for us to tell about, then we knew that we had pleased a critical and refined public. It is for this reason that we think that our readers ought to share our pleasure and because of this we give one or two specimens of a correspondence the golden myriads of which beset our office, its ante-room and the adjacent galleries. We have been urged by the obliging writers of these letters to give their names in full, but we have thought that to do this might wound the pride of those writers whom lack of space alone has prevented us from presenting to the reader. The first letter, curiously enough, comes from a city in Massachusetts:

"September, 1911—Gentlemen: Please let me, as a grateful and conscience-stricken motorist, thank you for your earnest and melodic comments on the practises of those that go down to the sea in motors. Although I must say I think I was perfectly justified, it being only an old dog, the pet and friend of a family of small means, after reading your article I shall send them a postal money order for 50 cents. I am determined that a proud and independent people shall never be disgraced by any act of mine. Yours respectfully, —"

From the tenor of this we gather that at least one pair of wobbling feet have been turned towards the high path of justice. The next letter, while full of color, leaves us in more doubt but at any rate the writer received some sort of an impression:

"Sept. Sirs: I will have you to understand that your article against automobiles has arisen in my chest only sentiments of the disrespect most proud. It is un-American to be so hoiled than they and you will find that you have not popularity if you so rawly talk against peoples that coming to the U. S. of America in a few years by their industry and ability build up the banking and the broking, and so will be able to pay for and own automobiles much larger and finer than newspaper men can afford by writing articles about peoples that have the abilities and the industries and that have money that is as good as other people's money and better for that matter because it stands for progressiveness and is not narrow. Sirs, I warn you that I have never been convicted of any disregard of walkers on the country streets on any time I was always discharged and twice my brother in law from Smyrna put on the high speed so what right have you to make these slander libel remarks? You will soon see that great peoples like the U. S. peoples will not stand these oppressive paragraphs. Ibrahim Lincoln the great famous hairsplitter of Indiana was too broad minded for to talk the way you talked and not justly. I will not give you any advertising."

We gather the impression from the above fragment taken from a much longer whole that its writer must have misunderstood the kindly mood in which we ventured to touch upon the excellencies of motorists. We regret exceedingly that any unfortunate obscurity of style could have given a fellow citizen any idea that our words had a personal application. That from this altar of roses could be distilled such lively, unexpected vinegar is but an example of the tremendous perils to which all harmless expression of opinion is open. His letter, we ought to have said, was postmarked Boston.

Pass we now to the third, it being written from Chayford, Devon, upon excellent paper, in an university hand: "Chayford, Devon, Gentlemen: Thanks so much for your capital little paper about motor cars and their drivers. I am sure that it ought to be widely read in every county of America and that copies will be probably sent to the local constabulary. I have just come in from the moor, where I spent a month finishing the index and notes to my Anglo-Norman Boot Trees. I couldn't very well go quite away from the high road on account of supplies, though I had plenty of tinned things, but one must have a shop on 'dies non.' So I pitched my little camp near a place sheltered from the road, though not so

far but what I could stop the carrier, and flattered myself that I could work quietly and without interruption. I had deceived myself, for all day long throughout four weeks I heard the dreadful grinding buzz and the horns of motor cars; sometimes, indeed, I was so unfortunate as to be addressed by the occupants of the cars, who in stopping always asked me about roads of which I knew nothing and would not if I could. In addition to an ignorance that I no wise simulate, I have to confess that I am a shy man; to you may conceive, gentlemen, that to be called from my tent in the midst of an absorbing and severe task to talk with perfect strangers, in some cases using awful grammar, and to be expected to make rapid answers, was an experience by no means to the liking of a studious man of letters. For this reason I was delighted one afternoon to read your thoughtful paper, of which I am sending several copies to friends of mine in the colonies, and I trust that your article will be succeeded by others touching cognate subjects, such as the speed of motor-buses, the upholstering of second-class carriages, the use of snow-boots, etc. With renewed thanks, I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, —"

We have to confess that we like this letter better than the one before, as it shows more gratitude. The hardest feature of showing other people how imperfect they are is that they are so lacking in a lively thankfulness. The next and fourth letter comes from the west coast of Scotland; it is very brief, but when the reader has looked at the abstract of it that we give, he will understand why we give no names, no date and no place. It says that the writer has read our article and that there is no truth in it whatever if it is meant for his chief or his clansmen; when a Sassenach talks carelessly about Highlanders, why—then they will just put that Sassenach in the burn if they happen to meet him north of Dumbarton. Let us hasten away from this fierce Scotsman and conclude our paper with a very pleasant communication from one of the large cities of the United States: "Chicago,—Gentlemen: We read your

READY TO OPEN ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT TOPSFIELD FARM

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—The ninety-first annual agricultural and horticultural exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society will be on the society's farm here Tuesday and Wednesday. The Essex society includes all the cities and towns in that county.

The exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry and agricultural implements will be held on the grounds, and fruits, vegetables, flowers, small garden products, domestic manufacturers and women's household work will be displayed in the exhibition halls and sheds.

WEST HOTEL TO BE OVERHAULED

The West hotel of Minneapolis will undergo a complete transformation soon, for George R. Kibbe, the new lessee, is determined that a general cleaning out is necessary and \$150,000 will be spent in improvements and equipment before he will be satisfied.

Among the important changes will be the addition of 85 bathrooms. The old hot water plumbing will be changed to new open plumbing throughout, the cafe will be moved to the office floor, a new system of refrigeration will be put in and new furniture will replace the old. In fact there will be a most extensive and elaborate installation of the best in furniture and general equipment.

Mr. Kibbe will be ably assisted by H. S. Joslin, who will manage the hotel from now on.

LONDON BANK FOR NEW YORK

ALBANY—George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., superintendent of banks, has granted a license to the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, of London, England, permitting it to conduct a branch of its business in New York city.

VETERANS OF POTOMAC' ARMY HAVE CLAMBAKE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Veterans of the

Society of the Army of the Potomac in attendance at their fortieth annual

reunion were guests today on an excursion around Narragansett bay. A clam-bake was served at Rocky Point.

Resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of five to cooperate with other organizations in an endeavor to have Flag day made a national and legal holiday and asking Congress to purchase the battle-fields of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Salem Church, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania as a national park were passed Friday at their general meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Col. Andrew Cowan of

Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-presidents, second corps, Maj. Andrew H. Embler, New Haven; third corps, Capt. Isaac P. Gregg, Massachusetts; fifth corps, Gen. Thomas Sherwin, Boston; sixth corps, Col. Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence; ninth corps, Col. George H. Patrick, Washington; tenth corps, General Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven; eleventh corps, General John T. Lockman, New York; twelfth corps, Lieut. B. Ray Phelon, New York; eighteenth corps, Col. Louis L. Robbins, Nyack, N. Y.; twenty-second corps, Maj. Charles G. Davis, Boston; artillery, Sgt. A. S. Perham; signal corps, Sgt. Henry J. Bardwell, Boston; general staff, Maj. E. B. Preston, Hartford.

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article to father and mother last night. He was very angry but mother talked with him a little and he said perhaps there was something in it. You know he hates to have the police bother him when he comes home from the office for only going 75 or 80 miles an hour over crowded streets. It does seem rather hard that father, who is so kind and good to us children and is always taking mother to the theater, should not be allowed to break a little law. Why, that's just where we are so much ahead of all those tottering countries in Europe and of England too. We never travel free a minute all the time we were there last summer. We met such a well-informed man coming home on the steamer, a professor from the University of New Mexico. He had been nearly six weeks over there making a thorough study of political, social and economic conditions, and he said that he was convinced that we were way ahead. I remember in France we drove our car into the entrance to a lovely chateau that had "Defendu" written on it and we had such a time with a gendarme, that is a policeman with a sword. Father tried to fix him and then they fined father, first for going in and second for not wanting to be bothered. No wonder they have revolutions over there and no hot bread.

"I do not think that you ought to poke at people in automobiles for it is so unreasonable. If the people on foot do not like automobiles, surely they can stay in the house or buy automobiles too. You know American boys and girls never walk, it is too slow. Besides I do not think it very patriotic of you to write as if we could not do whatever we chose, because you know perfectly well this is a free country. We wish you would write an article about the horrid motor boats, we none of us care for the water. Yours very truly, etc."

By these tiny glimpses the reader can see what a deep and wholesome impression our little paper made, and with what enthusiasm it was received. It is such encouragement here and there that makes the profession of the literary man not only the pleasantest but the most popular in the world.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS AID TO DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

WASHINGTON—Not to be outdone by the British postal authorities in carrying mails through the air, Postmaster-General Hitchcock gave his consent last night to the establishment of an experimental airplane mail route between one of the outlying branches of the Brooklyn postoffice and the aerodrome at Nassau boulevard, Long Island, during the international aviation meet, which is to be held there from Sept. 23 to Oct. 1.

It is probable that a special postal station will be established at the aviation field, and a temporary postmaster appointed by the department to conduct the business. The postoffice department will watch the experiment with interest.

The first successful official airplane letter route was opened last Saturday by the British postal administration from Hendon, in England, to Windsor Castle, almost 20 miles. Four aviators, who two biplanes and two monoplanes, were engaged in the work, and about 100,000 letters constituted the first delivery.

The new aeroplane made by Wright Bros. for C. P. Rodgers, who will try for a \$50,000 prize for a flight from here to the Pacific coast, arrived in town Friday night on the Erie railroad from the Dayton factory in Ohio of the Wrights. Mr. Rodgers' manager said that this machine was made especially for a transcontinental flight and was guyed and reinforced for high altitude work. Rodgers intends to start from Sheepshead bay Sunday at 3 p. m. and hopes to reach Susquehanna Sunday night.

NEW YORK—Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, French woman aviator, cables that she will start today on board the steamship La Provence to take part in the international aviation meet to be held at Nassau boulevard, L. I. The Provence is due to arrive Friday night or early Saturday morning on the opening day of the meet.

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The collection is varied. It includes a complete exhibit of nearly all of the staple products such as wheat, corn, barley, oats, etc. Asbestos, carpet, rubber, glass, woods, small tools, oils, cloths, mineral and hundreds of other products in all stages of development go to make up the collection.

In class work the articles are exhibited by means of a reflectoscope which throws a greatly enlarged image of the object on a 10-foot screen. This does away with the old method of passing the articles around the room, which was a very slow method and it also allows the instructor to talk on each article as it is shown on the screen.

In connection with the exhibit Mr. Anderson also has a magazine article collection which he started in conjunction with the collection of materials. The articles all bear on things of commercial interest and for the use of the students a card catalogue is used so that any particular subject can be looked up readily.

Mr. Anderson, who is the principal of the Dorchester evening high school, will also show the exhibit for the benefit of the evening classes. The exhibit is used principally in the commercial geography class and Mr. Anderson has made this course one of the most interesting and instructive subjects in the high school course as is testified by the fact that in three years the number of classes in this subject has increased from three to seven.

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WAKEFIELD MUST HAVE NEW SCHOOL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The high school has an enrolment of 301 pupils today with enough more expected to make an even 400. This number is greater by 41 than the enrolment last year and consequent crowding, the school committee declares, will make a new high school building a necessity in the near future.

APPALACHIAN CLUB BOUND FOR HOME

BIGELOW, Me.—Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club walking in Franklin county reached here today and are to take the night train for Boston. Both men and women have been carrying their outfit on their backs for eight days.

The party has spent each night in a different camp along the way, where food and blankets were provided them. The average daily distance traveled was 15 miles. A climb over Mt. Bigelow, the second highest summit in Maine, was a feature of the trip.

NEW PLAN FOR B. & M. ROAD

The New Haven railroad management has put into force on the Boston & Maine railroad the New Haven plan of holding a department responsible for the maintenance of the way. E. S. Darling, assistant chief engineer, will now be in charge of roadbed, tracks, bridges and buildings. Division superintendents were formerly in charge.

Mr. Anderson has been gathering his collection for 10 years but he says that there is still room for improvement and that he will continue to add to it. The collection in the main consists of the materials of commerce showing all the stages of development from the raw material to the finished product and also the bi-products which are obtained from the material during its development.

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PLOW COMMON FOR RESEEDING

Plowing 11 acres of the Common preparatory to autumn reseeding was begun yesterday in the section bordering Park street. The reseeding will be done as a result of experiments begun last year under the Parkman fund.

The permanent system of underground irrigation already installed under plans of City Engineer William Jackson will, with the renovation of the soil, prove beneficial to the grass, shrubs and trees, it is expected.

ADVISES STUDY OF LABOR LAWS

CHICAGO—A campaign of education among judges, lawyers and bar associations to acquaint them with the laws dealing with occupational and industrial conservation was advocated Friday night by Edgar T. Davies, state factory inspector of Illinois, before the American Association for Labor Legislation.

HARVARD MEN BID HIGH TO SECURE NOTED BECK HALL

Harvard men saved Beck hall as an adjunct of the college by outbidding certain operators who were trying to obtain it for other use than a dormitory, when the owners for the last quarter of a century, the Massachusetts homeopathic hospital, recently threw it on the market.

Beck hall has been the home of many rich men attending the university, being especially popular with them before the establishment of the so-called "gold coast" around Mt. Auburn street.

The property was originally owned by Mrs. Anna L. Moering, who lived on what is now the site of the Harvard Union.

It is assessed on a valuation of \$182,000, of which \$58,500 is on the Beck hall building, \$36,000 on \$6 a foot on the 6192 square feet covered by the dormitory, \$1500 on the Pach studio building and \$86,000 on the lot of 24,710 square feet of vacant land adjoining.

CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

give you all the advantages of ordinary rubber heels, and in addition keep you from slipping on wet sidewalks or pavements.

Note the Patented Friction Plug in the back part of the heel—right where the wear comes. It not only prevents slipping, but makes Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels outwear the old-fashioned kind.

News of the Stage and Players Here and Elsewhere

OPENING OF TWO NEW THEATERS MARKS COMING WEEK IN BOSTON

Irish Players to Appear at the Plymouth, and the National to Offer Low-Priced Vaudeville—"Bohemian Girl" at the Majestic, "Graustark" at Castle Square

Boston will have eight theaters of the first class, when the new Liebler & Co playhouse, the Plymouth, Eliot and Tremont streets, opens next Saturday evening. As the opening attraction the managers have brought here the Irish players from the Abbey theater, London, giving Boston playgoers the first opportunity in America of seeing examples of the plays and acting that have made the Irish national theater movement known widely through reports of their notable performances in Dublin and London. A sympathetic account of the rise of this movement will be found in another column, together with a list of the plays of the first performance.

On Monday evening a new vaudeville theater, the National, on Tremont street, near Berkeley street, will open for its first performance. The opening bill will be headed by the Old Time Minstrels with Hugh Doherty and Lew Benedict. The minstrels will be supported by a company of 30 voices. Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the legislature and city council and others of prominence have been invited to the opening. The prices will be 10 and 15 cents.

The regular season at the Majestic theater will open next Monday evening with a spectacular revival of Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," produced by the Alhorn Opera Company. The production is promised to be on the scale of the revival at the Boston opera house last autumn under the same auspices. There will be a cast of popular favorites, a large chorus, a cavalcade of horses and elaborate additions in the fair and camp scenes in the form of acrobats and other entertainers.

The cast of soloists includes Vera Allen and Helen Campbell in the soprano role of Arline at alternate performances, Jane Herbert as the Gypsy Queen, Thornton D. Urquhart as Thaddeus, Herbert Waterman as Count Armine, Joseph Florian as Devilshoof, Maurice Lavigne as Florestan, Ralph Nichols as the Captain, and Geraldine Bruce as Buda.

John Craig will present "Beverly of Graustark" next week at the Castle Square. This romantic story dealing with happenings in a mythical kingdom has long been popular both in Mr. McCutcheon's novel and in long tours of the play to be given by Mr. Craig's company. The production is promised to be picturesque, and the cast will call for the full strength of the company.

Miss Zelda Sears has only one more week at the Park theater in her amusing and wholesome rural comedy, "The Nest Egg." Playgoers are finding this the sort of entertainment they can command to their friends.

Miss Helen Ware has one more week at the Hollis street theater in her new emotional play, "The Price," written especially for her by George Broadhurst.

Raymond Hitchcock's new musical comedy vehicle, "The Red Widow," has pleased playgoers at the Colonial that the engagement is to run a month longer at least.

"Over Night," the farce which opened the season at the Shubert and has proved one of the most laughable plays to reach Boston in a long time, has two more weeks here.

"Excuse Me," the farce of robust fun in a Pullman parlor car, continues its indefinite engagement at the Tremont.

"The Round-Up," the excellent western melodrama of cowboys and Indians at the Boston theater, will stay for four weeks more.

Thurston, the prestidigitator and dealer in "mysteries," begins an engagement next Monday evening at the Globe theater.

R. F. Keith's vaudeville theater next week will have Harry Houdini, "the handcuff king," as the chief number on the bill. He promises new feats. Others are Little Roberts, singer and dancer; the four Huntingts, the Kuhns, Sally and Hussey, Corinne Francis.

Kinemacolor Views of Coronation
The kinemacolor exhibition at Tremont

AMUSEMENTS

NORUMBEGA PARK
OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Magnificent Covered Open Air Auditorium
Entertainments at 2:30 and 8:05. Cafe, etc.

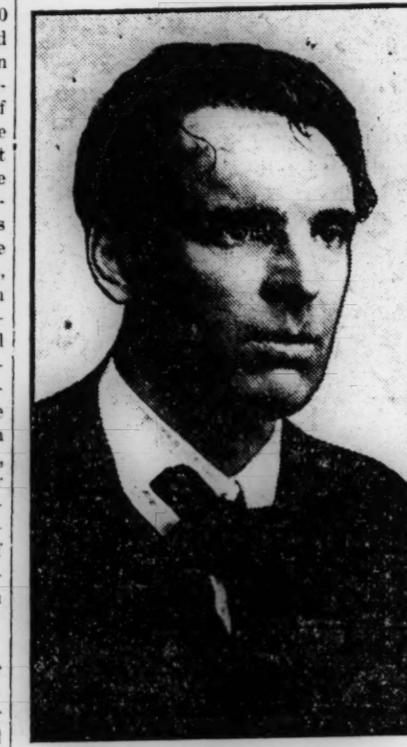
BOSTON & NEW YORK
Special Shows at 2:30 P. M. and 8:05 P. M.
Daily and Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Tickets and information at Pass Dept., Bay State St. Ry. Co., 30 Washington St. To PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 75¢

TREMONT TEMPLE 2:30 and 8:05 Daily
Coronation of King George V.

By Kinemacolor Process of Natural Colors, in Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours. Lectured by F. Eugene Farnsworth, with special Orchestra and Music. Seats selling one week in advance.

CELTIC REALISM AND RICH POETRY FLAVOR IRISH PLAYS TO BE SEEN HERE

Noted Poet and Dramatist Will Tell Boston Playgoers of Irish Theater Ideals



WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

TEACHING ART GROWS APACE

Statistics Show Wonderful Increase in Number of Schools and Students

DAMROSCHE WRITES AN OPERA

WALTER DAMROSCHE, spending his first summer in many years away from his orchestra at Westport on Lake Champlain, has composed a comic opera during the summer to a book by Wallace Irwin. This news will be a great surprise to many who know of Mr. Damrosch as a composer only through his "Scarlet Letter" and "Danny Deever."

Mr. Damrosch describes the book as the best comic opera libretto he has seen since Gilbert's "The Mikado," but he is more reticent about his own music. It is known, however, that the score contains 24 musical numbers and that the composer has aimed at simplicity of form and melody. The title of the work is "The Dove of Peace" and the scene is laid in America and the island of Guam during the late Spanish war.

Wallace Irwin is a well-known magazine writer, who has written many humorous lyrics, and is especially famous for the "Hashimura Togo Letters." —New York Times.

"The Rack," a new drama by Thompson Buchanan, was produced last night at the Playhouse, New York. The piece was written to provide a string of strong situations culminating in a court room scene in which a wife confesses to a shooting of which her husband is accused, but of which another man is really guilty. The Tribune says "The Rack" is a coarse, crude, unpleasant play, and to the acting, with the exception of Miss Katherine Grey, the same terms may be applied.

CARTOONIST HAS TAKEN UP BRUSH

Will Chapin, the cartoonist, has dropped the pen in favor of the brush, announces the Los Angeles Times. Oil is his chosen medium. Mr. Chapin's favorite subject has always been horses, and he has several interesting canvases with the horse as the central figure. His most ambitious picture is a cattle stampede, showing cowboys on horseback trying to check the flight. The subject is full of action, one feels the pane and sweat of the flying herd.

OLD SHACKS OF SAN PEDRO, GREATLY LOVED BY ARTISTS, IN WAY OF PROGRESS, GONE

The news that many of the old shacks along the breakwater at San Pedro have met with an untimely and sudden demolition will come as a shock to lovers of the quaint and picturesque, and to artists, says a writer in the Los Angeles Record-Herald.

MAETERLINCK GIVES PRAISE TO PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN ART

The photographer must recognize a friend in Maurice Maeterlinck, who says of the art: "I believe that here are observable the first steps, still somewhat hesitating but already significant, toward an important evolution. Art has held itself aloof from the great movement, which for half a century has engrossed all forms of human activity in profitably exploiting the natural forces that fill heaven and earth. The artist alone, moved by a sort of supernumerary pride, has refused to listen to the modern voice." —L. M. McCauley in Chicago Record-Herald.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE TO MAKE DISPLAY OF PRINTS

CHICAGO—Early in the fall a series of special exhibitions will begin in the printrooms at the Art Institute. The permanent collections contain valuable prints which must attract the public when they are arranged in an intelligent exhibition. This is intended to do. And in addition to fine engravings and etchings there will be shows of the works of Meryon and Pennell, whose collections have been catalogued and are among the choicest possessions of the print department.—Record-Herald.

THE CLOTHES LINE

These parti-colored old shacks have been for years a favorite subject with etchers and painters. Shown against the sea and against the early morning or sunset sky, they have been the main motive of unnumbered exquisite color schemes in paint, of many interesting compositions in line and mass.

There are still many paintable "bits" around San Pedro, but I fear that they will disappear one by one, giving place, no doubt, to new beauties along with the wonderful utilities. These new beauties, however, will hardly be as pleasing or acceptable to the painter as the old, and as for the utilities—well, they will strenuously assert their own excuse for being!

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PRESIDENT STICKS TO FARMING IN THE FIRST SPEECH OF HIS TRIP

(Continued from page one)

ment is strong enough to sway the Senate eventually to an approval of the compact.

The necessity for intelligent farming was the theme of the President's speech, and while it interested the holiday crowd of New York farmers, it aroused no enthusiasm.

"We are spending \$15,000,000 a year in the maintenance of a department of agriculture and we might as well face the truth and realize that this expense instead of decreasing, is bound to increase," said the President. "I have given much attention to the matter of economy and efficiency in government."

"While I do not mean to say that the present department of agriculture, in the work which it is doing, might not be made to do the same work for less money by a closer knit organization and greater care in its expenditures, I am confident that an increase in the appropriations each year for the department may be and ought to be expected in the interest of the government."

"The chief function of the department is advisory and educational and includes that of scientific investigation. The department has some functions that are governmental and executive."

"No one familiar with its work can be ignorant of the enormous benefit which it has conferred upon the agriculture of this country and so upon every individual living under the government by the work of the agricultural department."

"Today, with improved roads, with suburban railways, with the telephone, with rural free delivery, and, I hope soon, with parcels post, the life of the farmer will approximate much more nearly that of his city brother than it ever has in the past. In addition to all these elements that are working to the restoration of the farms of increased efficiency in their management is the education which is being given in the country and on and near the farm in scientific agriculture."

"Now, if our population increases as rapidly as it has heretofore, we shall in 50 years have upwards of 200,000,000 people in this country to support on 87,000,000 acres, much of which is probably not capable of producing a great deal. There are some 50,000,000 acres of swamp land that can be drained, and there are 25,000,000 acres of land that can be irrigated; but with all these, it is perfectly palpable that we shall soon be pressing the limit of our self-support from the soil, unless some other method than by the mere extension of area be found for the increasing of our crop production."

"In the next 100 years, if this is to be a self-sustaining country, we must adopt new methods of farming and pursue them with energy and intelligent enterprise. There has been, as we know, a movement from the farm to the city. How can those present evils what threaten the progress of our agriculture be remedied?"

"I am an optimist, and believe that situations, however threatening or immediately discouraging, have in themselves elements that justify hope of betterment. The increased price of farm products has increased the value of the farms, and has made more certain the profit of farming."

"With reference to the improvement of agricultural education and to the active and effective cooperation by the state authorities with the federal authorities in this matter nothing is left to be desired. The vocational schools must be increased in every state. It is proposed that in every county in every state there shall be a trained agriculturalist, to be paid partly by the government and partly by the state and partly by the county."

"It is thought that by actual experiment in connection with the high schools and agricultural colleges, such a stimulus may be given to the present generation of farmers that its effect upon the coming generation will be doubled."

"I am bound to say that I do not know any part of the government business in which the public will receive a more certain advantage than from money expended under the appropriation bills for the agricultural department of the United States."

At the Chamber of Commerce breakfast before he went to the fair the President outlined the trip confronting him.

"One of your enterprising newspapers said today I would defend my policies," he said. "On this trip I shall discuss the issues of the day. Among these are some issues which have become to be known as my policies. Naturally I shall have something to say touching and applying to them."

The President discussed the relations of state, individual and nation. "I am opposed," he said, "to that socialism which would take power from the individual and give it to the state."

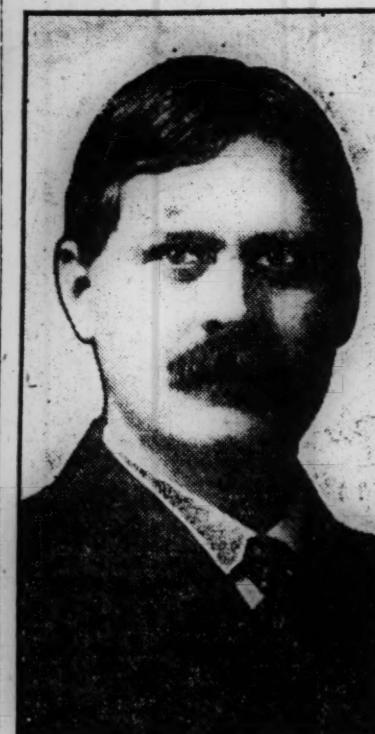
Cheered by a crowd of several hundred persons, President Taft started from South station at 7:35 o'clock last night on his trip in which his special train will cover 12,000 miles and pass through 24 states.

Accompanied by Major Butt and a secret-service man, he arrived at the South station in his automobile from his summer home at Beverly, and promptly boarded the special train which is his home for 45 days.

Major Fitzherald headed a delegation from the Irish Charitable Society which went to the station to see the President depart.

Before the train had got half way out

OFFICIALS ASSURE THE CREDIT MEN OF COOPERATION



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)

HERBERT A. WHITING
Secretary of Credit Men's Association

The Boston Credit Men's Association, which numbers more than 400 members, including some of the most prominent business firms and individuals of this city, is looking forward with almost assured certainty to the holding of the annual convention of the National Credit Men's Association in Boston.

George C. Morton, president of the Boston organization, and Herbert A. Whiting, secretary, have had in mind ever since last year's convention in Minneapolis, Minn., that the time was now ripe for the credit men to come East to this city.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Fitzgerald have both signified to President Morton as head of the Boston association that all possible would be done to help to bring the convention here, and that cooperation in every manner would be available during the stay in Boston of the hundreds of business men from the West and South that would come as delegates.

Successful vegetable or flower garden—Three first prizes of \$2 each, Francis Kelley, Evelyn Fisher and Olive Colburn; three second prizes of \$1.50 each, Ruth Fahey, Edward Hentzle and Karl Swett; three third prizes of \$1 each, Francis Morrisey, Harold Johnson and Seymour Morrill.

To children not in class No. 1 having most successful gardens—Eight first prizes of \$1.50, Robert Fisher, James Fitzpatrick, John Loughlin, Madeline Patrick, Walter Vaughn, William Behrman, Margaret Fahey and William Newton; eight second prizes of \$1 each, Irwin Buckley, Lorella McKernan, Robert Taylor, Ernest Howe, Rosella Taylor, Mary Shannon, Harold Dicks, Bernice Harwood; eight third prizes of 75 cents each, Hester Brennan, Joseph Nolan, Lawrence Johnson, Arthur Mogan, Evelyn Broe, Catherine Ryan, Anna Walsh and Hannah Lindstrom.

For the best newly started garden for perennial plants—First prize, \$2, Arthur Morrissey; second prize, \$1.50, Gladys Stevens.

Prize of \$3 offered by Waltham grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for the most carefully planted and tended patch of potatoes, awarded to Robert Fraser.

Two prizes of \$3 and \$2, offered by Peirce brothers for care and arrangement of trees, awarded to William Conors and Elizabeth Smith.

For the greatest improvement in the care of yards, \$5, awarded to Martin and John Halloran.

For the greatest improvement in any one place, prize of \$17, offered by the Waltham Education Society, divided among John O'Malley, Joseph Barrett, Frederick Fox and George Flemming.

For the best display at the central garden, first prize, Joseph Eagan, second, Charles Roberts.

U. S. EMPLOYEES HOLD AN OUTING

The sixth annual outing and field meeting of the Government Employees Association is being held this afternoon at Oak Island park.

One of the features of the afternoon is to be a baseball game between a team from the battleship Rhode Island, now at the Charlestown navy yard, and the Senators of Lynn.

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DR. HODGES TO OPEN FORD HALL MEETINGS AS FIRST SPEAKER

Ford hall meetings under the Boston Baptist Social Union, will open Oct. 15, and continue four months. The committee has arranged a program and the first evening Dr. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal theological school, Cambridge, will speak on the topic "What is the matter with the church?"

He will be answered by a speaker who is not identified with any church on the subject "What is the matter with the people outside the church?"

WARRANT FOR E. M. GROUT
NEW YORK—A warrant for E. M. Grout, former controller of New York City, and former president of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, was signed today by Justice Putnam in the supreme court, Brooklyn. The charge against him is contempt for having refused to testify in the investigation of the Union Bank, which recently closed its doors.

of the station, President Taft was in the dining room, seated at the table with Major Butt and Dr. Thomas L. Rhoades ready for his dinner.

In the other cars were Wendell W. Mischler and Charles C. Wagner, stenographers; Arthur Brooks and Henry L. Mickey, messengers; James Sloan, Jr., Joseph E. Murphy and Richard L. Jervis, secret service men; Charles E. Colony, representing the Boston & Albany railroad; Robert T. Small and Robert Douglass, representing the Associated Press; E. R. Sartwell, United Press; five other newspaper men and H. F. Taff of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

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FRANCE AND GERMAN AGREEMENT COMING IS NOW EXPECTATION

(Continued from page one)

and it is understood a new role embracing the points which Germany considers debatable will soon be communicated to Paris.

"Anyway," the Cologne Gazette says in conclusion, "the efforts to bring about an understanding between Germany and France have made considerable progress."

PARIS—Divergence of views is reported within the French government as the result of the position taken by the cabinet in the Morocco negotiations.

The charge is believed to have been made in high official circles that the French cabinet has displayed timorousness in granting concessions to Germany. The anti-government press has taken up the charge.

Reports from Berlin indicating that Germany might agree to a settlement of the controversy on the basis of France's counter proposals aroused suspicion that the cabinet had receded from its original position. Publication of excerpts from the French note apparently strengthened this view.

Soldiers whose terms of service with the colors are expiring will not be retained. An unofficial report from Berlin shows that similar action is being taken in Germany.

HOME GARDEN PRIZES AWARDED WALTHAM'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Continued from page one)

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VASES OF NEW VARIETY OF DAHLIAS AT EXHIBIT



On the left is the Dorothy Peacock, half the blossom being rose and the center creamy white. In the center is Fringed Century, crimson with white edges. On the left, the New Century, white petals with irregular splotches of deep garnet.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

The New Fall Importations Are Here

Almost every department is now showing its importation of latest foreign novelties.

Tailored Suits of Quality for Women

SECOND FLOOR

It is in the tailoring of our suits that we have our strongest feature. The garments are really custom made in every way, with many touches of elegance that none but the finest custom tailors could give. Alterations, when necessary, are made by men tailors.

Specially offered for Monday will be a number of splendid suits at \$45 made from finest English soft worsteds, which have the same care used in cutting and forming of the lines and final tailoring as have the highest priced suits we sell.

Women's Waists

Millinery Ready-to-Wear HATS

The latest French model waists are being shown here, from which we will take orders to contrast with or match any tailored suit. We either originate or import all the waists we sell.

A Complete Showing of Women's New Coats

New models in imported coats for evening, street and carriage wear from \$30 upwards. There is a splendid assortment at every price.

The New Models in FURS ARE READY

Coats for motor, street or evening wear, muffs and neck pieces in all the fashionable furs will be shown Monday.

New Veilings

We are showing many interesting and exclusive designs in mesh and novelty veils suitable for motoring.

Imported Fall Gloves

The complete importations of fall gloves have arrived. Included are ladies' street gloves and misses' and boys' school gloves.

Imported Neckwear Just Arrived

The latest Paris neckwear novelties have arrived, including new marabout and chiffon scarfs and sets. The quality of exclusiveness is much in evidence, as in most cases among the finer novelties, only single pieces are to be found, of which we have no duplicates.

An Interesting Display of New Silks and Dress Goods

Our specially confined importations have arrived and include many individual dress lengths in both silks and dress goods. In a few cases there are two and three dress patterns of a color but exclusiveness has been our thought in making selections.

Silks—Many French novelties are being shown in Velvet Brocades, Glace Velvets, Mexican Meshes, Bordered Velvets, Self-Color Bordered Crepe Meteors, Fancy Velveteens and in the staple Corduroys, Velveteens, Plain and Glace Satins, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteors, Satin Meteors and Chiffon Taffetas.

Dress Goods—Here is a splendid collection of Bordered French Suitings, Reversible French Novelties, Scotch Homespuns, Plain and Fancy Ratines, English, German and French Novelty Suitings. Individual Dress Lengths in Imported Suitings, Soft English Serges and Cheviots and over fifty shades of Broadcloths.

JUDGES GIVE PRIZES AT FOURTH ANNUAL DAHLIA EXHIBITION

Judges of the New England Dahlia Society today awarded prizes in the fourth annual exhibition of the organization now being held in Horticultural hall. Members declare this their finest show. It will remain open until 6 p. m. today and from 2 to 6 p. m. Sunday.

Special interest was attracted by three new dahlias shown by Henry F. Mitchell of Philadelphia.

J. K. Alexander, president of the society, was awarded first prize for best general exhibit. His dahlias comprise several hundred blossoms in over 60 varieties and fill one of the alcoves in the large hall.

Other handsome trade displays are made by the Fottler, Fiske, Rawson Company and by George H. Walker.

Other prize winners are: Herman L. Winter, three firsts, two thirds; W. D. Hathaway, two firsts; C. Lindwall, three firsts, three seconds; George L. Stillman, four firsts, one second; George B. Gill, two firsts; Parker A. Mansfield, one first, two seconds; Mrs. L. A. Towle, two seconds; John E. Stokes, one second, two thirds; C. F. Dwyer, one second.

NEWS OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

UP-TO-DATE ROXBURY APARTMENTS

Activity in real estate has been very pronounced the past week in nearly all lines, and while there have not been any large transactions, the aggregate of small business has totaled a very satisfactory volume of transfers, which is an evidence that small buyers have entire confidence in land security.

The demand for small farms and suburban places continued with unabated interest. Indeed, this is the best time of year for people to buy who want to make money on a few acres or a large farm, because it is necessary to put in a lot of preparatory work in the fall and be on the ground at the first signs of spring. A few summer places can be bought at bargain prices after the season is past and not a few buyers take advantage of conditions, especially if the offering is at all desirable.

With the return of cold weather, city property is stimulated by the wants of returning tourists, and brokers in all sections have numerous inquiries for the purchase and lease of homes. So far, the greater call has been for apartments and two-family and three-family houses to rent. Nearly every section of Greater Boston is generously supplied with an abundance of offerings, as this class of improvement has been in progress for years, and current transactions prove that the best and most convenient are tenanted first, an inducement to builders who appreciate quick returns on investments.

Brockline, Somerville, Dorchester and Roxbury have splendid examples of the builders' art and housekeepers' comfort, some of which seldom have a vacancy to fill. Blocks like the Elm Hill chambers and the block beyond, bounded by Interstate, Warren and Brunswick streets, held in strong hands and kept up-to-date, have waiting lists of desirable tenants, anxious to secure the best for the money.

Elm Hill park is another delightful locality, just off Warren street in the Elm Hill district, where two-family houses in single house effects appear to the best advantage. Shade trees, shrubbery and flowers in profusion add to the homelike quiet of the neighborhood, practically occupied by the same people year after year. Other pretty streets like Howland, Harris, Wyoming and Monroe hold excellent inducements to those in search of good value from \$25 a month up to \$50, taking in range of six to eight rooms, bath, steam heat, and the more expensive apartments and two-family houses heated by hot water systems.

All of the locations are on, or very near frequent trolley service, close to the elevated, and but a few minutes distant from the commercial center of passenger transportation.

BACK BAY AND BEACON HILL
The estate at 60 Chestnut street, Beacon hill, has been sold by Joseph H. Curtis to Miss Ellen G. Parker. There are 1458 square feet of land assessed at \$8000 and a brick dwelling at \$8400, making a total of \$15,000. Codman & Street were the brokers.

Paper have passed whereby the title to 19 Charles River square has been transferred from Gerald G. E. Street and Matthew Hale, trustees, to Katherine L. Mansfield, wife of Lott Mansfield, who will occupy. The house is of brick and stone construction, three stories high. All of the 21 houses in that vicinity completed last fall for the Parkway trust, are now disposed of.

Through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. DeB. Boardman, Margaret A. Rotch, wife of A. Lawrence Rotch, has purchased the premises at 182 Beacon street, corner of Clarendon street, from the Rebeca A. Green estate. The property comprises a brick and stone front house, with 4500 square feet of land, the whole assessed upon \$85,000 and \$88,500 of the amount covering the land. Ebenezer Draper, former Governor of Massachusetts, purchased the opposite corner a few days ago.

The sale of 133 Beacon street has been made through the same office from Elizabeth B. Wheelwright to Frederick O. Houghton. The estate is valued at \$35,000 by the assessors, of which \$16,000 covers 2795 square feet of land. Freeman & Lawrence represented the grantor in this transaction.

BROOKLINE SALE
The Boston Penny Savings Bank has sold the property numbered 690 Washington street, Brookline, with a total assessment of \$9500, to Frederick Stubbs of Boston, who will occupy. J. H. Lyons, 15 State street, was the broker in the transaction.

NORTH SCITUATE BUNGALOW SITE
A deed has been recorded at the Plymouth county registry transferring title



This illustration shows just half of a modern block fronting on three streets

in a desirable corner building lot at North Scituate beach from Emma M. Pierce of Brookline to James E. and Harriet M. Thomas. This lot has a frontage of 80 feet on Beach street and 118 feet on Surfside road and a total area of 9744 square feet. It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas to erect a cement bungalow for occupancy next season. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker in the transaction.

DORCHESTER SALES
The Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building, has negotiated the sale of the estate at 96 Milton avenue, corner of Stockton street, Dorchester, consisting of a lot of 4000 square feet and 3-family dwelling house, all assessed at \$6100, the land for \$1100, owned by T. H. and L. A. Bartolo. The purchaser, Mrs. Elsa A. Nelson, buys for investment.

ATTRACTIVE BROOKLINE ESTATE
Frank A. Russell has sold for Herbert H. and Maud L. Flagg the estate located at 70 Sewall avenue in one of Brookline's most exclusive neighborhoods, comprising an unusually attractive frame residence, beautifully finished and modern throughout, a private garage and about 10,500 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$22,300. The purchaser was Mrs. Anna Belle Owen, wife of Francis H. Owen of Brookline, who bought for immediate occupancy.

HOMES FOR SALE
Horace Feeney has bought from Horace A. Graham, 15 Topliff street, near Bowdoin street, a frame house and 5427 square feet of land assessed upon \$1400, the total being \$6000.

Charles F. Wolf has sold to Frank A. Hartstone the estate at 145 Stoughton street, near Pleasant street, being 8017 square feet of land assessed for \$8000, and improvements rated at \$3500.

BUILDING OPERATIONS
Figures show a very encouraging condition existing in building construction in New England, as the following summary indicates each week recently being an improvement over the previous week. John F. Kimney has sold to one. The statistics are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

Contracts awarded to Sept. 13, 1911, \$118,116,000; corresponding period, 1910, \$116,186,000; 1909, \$111,350,000; 1908, \$71,902,000; 1907, \$94,793,000; 1906, \$86,251,000; 1905, \$77,448,000; 1904, \$65,130,000; 1903, \$78,235,000; 1902, \$60,050,000; 1901, \$83,624,000.

SALES AT ARLINGTON
The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following sales in Arlington at Squire's park and Lakeside terrace: Lot 247. Newcomb street, with 50 feet frontage, containing 4000 square feet, to Walter H. Burton of Boston for the John P. Squire estate; 279 Newcomb street, 73 feet frontage, containing 5085 square feet, to C. E. Church of Dorchester for the John P. Squire estate; 124 Waldo road, 5242 square feet, to F. S. Marston of Somerville for the Squire Real Estate Trust; 120 Waldo road, 5576 square feet, to Charles F. Gee of Dorchester, for the Squire Real Estate Trust.

THIRD CLIFF AT SCITUATE
Edward B. Short of Haverhill has sold a lot on the east side of Cliff walk, Third Cliff, Scituate, containing 4000 square feet, to Jessie S. Roche of Boston, the Edward T. Harrington Company being the broker.

PINES RIVERBANK
Considerable activity is reported in sales at Pines Riverbank, Revere, handled by the Edward T. Harrington Company as broker, and the erection of three new houses will be commenced on this tract within the next two weeks.

Among the sales made the past week are: Lot 163, Patriots parkway at Rumney road, containing 5000 square feet, to James Demar of Boston; 240 Starkey avenue, 4500 square feet to Bernard Dason; 186 Patriots parkway, 4500 square feet, to Joseph Johnson of Lynn; 187 Patriots parkway, 5000 square feet, to Joseph Gannon of Boston; 188 Patriots parkway at Rumney road, to Joseph Brookmire of Boston.

NEWPORT LAND
The trustees of the Newport First Beach Land Company have sold lots 141, 142 and 143 Newport avenue, with a frontage of 180 feet and containing 19,500 square feet, to J. W. Bent. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

SITE FOR APARTMENTS
The sale of 22 Harvard avenue, Brighton, reported in these columns Friday, from Carrie E. Marion to Eugene V. Earle was made through the office of W. G. Aylsworth, Cambridge street, Brighton, who says the new owners will erect high grade apartments on the 27,640 square feet of land at once.

SALE AT KINGSTON, MASS.
John M. Tuttle has sold to Lillian M. Dore of Virginian, an estate on Wapping road, Kingston, Mass., consisting of a large colonial house, stable, hen houses and about 25 acres of land. It is the intention of the new owner to use the place as a poultry farm. Alvord Bros. represented the seller and George A. Cole the purchaser.

SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH ENDS
The Daniel B. Merriam estate has been sold to Diab F. Jordan, four-story and basement brick house at 72 Hudson street, near Hance street, South End, with 1230 square feet of land, the former assessed for \$3000 and the land for \$2500.

ACTON LANDMARK SOLD
One of the Acton landmarks has been sold this week, the old Hinsley property on the road leading from South Acton to Stow going to new owners. The estate comprises the well known Hunt house, built more than 150 years ago, several barns and farm buildings and 21 acres of land. The grantors were M. Alice David and Martha L. Bowker and the purchaser was Catherine Chapman of Lynn. Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

RIVERMERE ON THE CONCORD
Deeds have gone to record conveying title to lots 37, 38, 39, 42 and 43 at "Rivermere on the Concord," North Billerica. The lots have an aggregate area of nearly 15,000 square feet, with a frontage on Linden and Water streets and extend to the Concord river.

WEST ROXBURY SALE
Charles Bruce, trustee, was the grantor and the purchaser was Lillian E. Hall of Boston, who has already made plans for the erection of a summer home. Edward T. Harrington Company effected the sale.

SUBURBAN ESTATES PURCHASED
These sales were reported by Edward T. Harrington Company:

The Shattuck property on Washington street, Winchester, extending to Highland avenue, north of Lebanon street, with an approximate frontage of 200 feet on each street and containing about 300,000 square feet of land, with a frame dwelling house. The grantors were A. F. Shattuck and another and the purchaser E. W. Comfort of Winchester.

An estate on the north side of McKinley street, Everett, comprising a new six-room cottage and 3000 square feet Lucy W. Kendrick, who has already taken possession. George A. Downey has purchased of the same grantor lot 6 on Thurman Park street, containing 3415 square feet, adjoining property purchased by him recently. Lot 18 on the north side of Bellingham avenue, Belmont Park tract, containing 3800 square feet, has been purchased by F. M. Kinsman. Edna N. Pope was the grantor.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the estate No. 24 Brooks street, West Medford, comprising a 10-room dwelling house and 4700 square feet of land. William H. Bowdlear was the grantor and J. H. Carter the grantee.

KING TAVERN CONVEYED
A notable transfer recorded this week was that of the old King tavern in Billerica, built in the sixteenth century. It is on the Shawsheen road and passed by the electric car line. There are also a large barn and 25 acres of land.

DON'T LET HOLES MAKE A HOLE IN YOUR ROLL

About 70 per cent of the cost of hosiery comes from the fact that other hose wear out before their time. If you wish to save money, try

Holeproof Hose

Guaranteed for six months

Men's 6 Pairs in box.....\$1.50 & 3.00
Women's 6 Pairs in box.....\$2.00 & 3.00
Children's 6 Pairs in box.....\$2.00

TALBOT CO
395-403 Washington St.

passed by the people or their representatives.

UTAH AND FLORIDA COMING

The two new dreadnoughts, Utah and Florida, are expected at the Charlestown navy yard some time between Nov. 1 and 15. They will be drydocked in the order of their arrival.

JUDICIAL

13. Equal suffrage and pledge ourselves to make an active campaign in that direction.

14. Initiative and referendum.

15. Proportional representation and right of recall.

16. Home rule for municipalities.

17. Abrogation of the power exercised by any court in nullifying laws

passed by the people or their representatives.

18. Popular election of judges.

19. Prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes.

20. Free administration of justice.

21. Abolition of capital punishment.

POLITICAL

1. Collective ownership of the telegraph, telephone, express and steam and electric transportation.

2. State insurance of all workers.

3a. Immediate government relief for the unemployed by extending all useful public works.

4. Provision for proper and sanitary housing for the people.

5. Compulsory school for all children, with free meals until the age of 16, abolishing child labor.

6. Substitution of free, efficient government labor exchanges for all existing private agencies for employment.

REGULATORY MEASURES

7. The establishment of a minimum wage, and equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

8. The establishment of a maximum working week of 44 hours.

9. A law for proper safeguards and sanitary relations in all occupations, and an efficient inspection of same under the control of the workers themselves.

10. Statutory recognition of the unrestricted right of the workers to strike and boycott and to employ all peaceful means without interference on the part of state militia, police force or private detectives, and without subjecting the union funds to liability for damages to the employer.

11. The non-interference with the constitutional right of free speech, press and public assemblage.

12. The suppression of private detective agencies.

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Political Notes

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The Frothingham campaign managers in South Boston have opened headquarters at 102 Broadway.

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HORSES HAD TO PULL EARLY TRAIN IN AMERICA DURING WET WEATHER

Baldwin's "Old Ironsides" Weighed Five Tons and Started in 1832

BUSINESS LATER OUTPACED ROADS

Expansion of Pioneering Days Made Transport Hard Problem

EIGHTY years ago there were 95 miles of railroads in operation in the United States. Today there are over 232,478 miles, a length that if extended in a single line would encircle the earth more than nine times, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

This enormous growth of our railroads has naturally been accompanied by the expansion or increase of size of the American locomotive, but with this difference, that while there is practically no limit to the extension of a line of railway there is a well defined limitation to the size of the engines, which must be kept within the measurements of the track and the height and width of bridges and other permanent structures.

The rigid dimensions are known as the loading gauge, and are substantially the same today as they were at the beginning of railroad history. Thus, the problem of designing engines to haul the constantly increasing weight of trains is one of exceeding difficulty and its solution may be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering.

Baldwin Builds First

In the year 1831 Matthew Baldwin, founder of the famous Baldwin locomotive works, received an order for a locomotive from the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, whose short line of six miles was operated by horsepower.

In designing the engine Baldwin was guided by the plans of the "Planet" engine designed by George and Robert Stephenson for the Liverpool & Manchester railway in 1830.

When completed the engine was christened "Old Ironsides," and was tried on the road Nov. 23, 1832. "Old Ironsides" weighed something over five tons. The driving wheels were four feet six inches in diameter. The cylinders were nine

and one half inches diameter by 18 inches stroke. Its tractive effort was about 1200 pounds. It attained a speed of 30 miles an hour with its usual train, but it only ran under favorable conditions, in rainy weather the cars were drawn by horses.

During the next seven years great improvements were made in American locomotives, and the leading truck came into use.

Business Outgrows

This period was an interesting one in railroad history. Business was increasing faster than the means for handling it. Our railroads were like a boy of the awkward age who is constantly outgrowing his clothes. They were getting unmanageable. Rough and ready methods of handling trains—well enough for the pioneer days—were causing bad wrecks that alarmed even the free and easy American public.

The engines had thin boiler plates, with lap joints and single rivets. There were no pressure gauges, and the only way to estimate the boiler pressure was to raise the lever of the safety valve by hand and judge by the sense of feeling, so that, in the words of an old engineer:

"If the lever was easy to raise we had 100 pounds; if it was not so easy we might have 75 pounds. If it was

hard to raise we didn't know how much we had, nor did we know how much we had when she was blowing off."

Freight Trains Lost

Freight trains were sometimes 48 hours late on a run of less than 100 miles, and the train had to be sidetracked to enable the crew to get some sleep in the engine cab. What would our shippers have to say about this kind of service, when freight trains today travel 40 miles an hour to deliver their goods?

Turning to the passenger service, what would the modern traveler think of riding on a railway not protected by either telegraphs or signals? In the absence of telegraphs the superintendent was in profound ignorance of the position of trains and, in case of accident or delay, trains were "lost" and no man knew their whereabouts.

Sometimes men went on horseback to look for the missing train, but usually the superintendent sent a man out on an engine. This proceeding was attended with danger, as there was a chance of meeting the belated train head on at some sharp curve.

We may thus compare the conditions with those of our own day, when the train dispatcher knows the position of every train on his division, and, in some cases, can even communicate with the conductor of the train by telephone.

UNIVERSITY OF SEA DESCRIBED

Training Ship for Mercantile Marine Interests and Insight Into Needs of Service Is Gleaned by Special Visitor

A graphic sketch of a training ship—the university of the sea—is given by the special correspondent of the London Standard, and throws light on a little-understood subject. It is as follows:

WHEN I pulled off in the gig of the training ship *War-spite* at Greenhithe I was evidently at one of the chief training centers of the British mercantile marine. The *Arthusa* and the *Worcester* lay just below—black-bodied, stationary hulls on the high tide—and the *Exmouth* and the *Cornwall* lay farther down across the half-mile of river.

The classes and all the detailed busi-

TRANSPORT FISH FROM NEW YORK LAKE TO ANOTHER

NEW YORK—Volunteers made up of members of the White Plains Fishing Club, the Mount Kisco Gun Club and Westchester county residents, are helping this week to catch and transport by automobile thousands of bass, pickerel, perch and other specimens from Kensico lake at Valhalla to adjoining waters.

The lake is being drained to make way for the new watershed and there is only eight feet of water in it.

The largest bass caught in the seines weighed eight pounds and was presented to the New York aquarium.

CANADIAN PARTY TO SEEK ANIMALS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—During the next two months a party of naturalists from the Smithsonian Institute, in charge of Mr. Hollister, assistant curator of the National museum, will endeavor to collect a full series of specimens of animals and plants in British Columbia and Alberta.

A second party, in charge of Dr. Walcott, it is said, will continue investigations begun in this province some years ago. The latter party will have headquarters at Field, and will devote its attention principally to the collection of geological specimens.

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News of Interest to Automobilists

THE NEW AND THE OLD STYLES



LOZIER AUTO OF 1912 AND LAST OF THE HORSECARS OF SAN SALVADOR

The President of San Salvador has two of the latest Lozier models which he uses daily. The above shows his touring car alongside one of the last of the horsecars of the island's transportation system. The President also has a Lozier limousine which he uses for business of state.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS FROM SEVEN STATES PLAN BIG TOUR OF INSPECTION

The highway commissioners of seven of the leading eastern states, who have at their command appropriations exceeding \$100,000,000 for new roads will start from Albany, N. Y., tomorrow morning, accompanied by representatives of the United States office of public roads, on a three days' tour of road inspection through New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut which will be conducted under the auspices of the Touring Club of America.

Many important features of the tour will interest not only the public at large but motorists especially, and other users of the highways, as a conference attended by the highway commissioners of New York and the New England states will be held at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass., tomorrow evening, upon which occasion the visiting officials will be welcomed by Mayor Lathrop.

Among other important subjects to be discussed at this conference will be the adoption of plans for the construction of uniform highways and trunk line routes connecting the main traveled thoroughfares of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

While all of these commonwealths have hundreds of miles of fine roads which are being maintained under the most modern methods, one of the long recognized needs in highway improvement is the necessity for more continuous trunk lines from state to state, which in their construction and measurements will be of a uniform standard. In addition the highway officials will thoroughly discuss the dust problem, with the best preventives, and the success of the appliances now being used in various states.

This conference affords the New England officials the opportunity to meet for the first time since assuming office, State Superintendent of Highways William H. Catlin, State Engineer J. A. Jensen and Superintendent of Public

OFFICIALS ATTENDING HIGHWAY CONFERENCE MONDAY

United States Officials

L. W. Page, director of public roads; P. D. Sargent, assistant director.

State of New York

W. H. Catlin, superintendent of highways.

J. A. Jensen, engineer and surveyor.

C. A. Macdonald, superintendent public works.

A. H. Remond, Touring Club of America.

J. D. Barnhill, treasurer; T. C. of A.

Col. H. M. Miller, editor *Highway Book*.

F. H. Elliott, secretary; T. C. of A.

L. W. Whipple, T. C. of A.

State of Massachusetts

Chairman H. Parker, highway commissioners.

C. W. D. Sohier, highway commis-

sioner.

F. D. Kemp, highway commissions.

L. J. Minahan, T. C. A., Pittsfield.

W. M. Kimball, T. C. A., Springfield.

J. A. Conant, vice-president T. C. A.

H. W. Whipple, T. C. A.

State of Connecticut

J. H. Macdonald, highway commis-

sioner.

A. C. Judd, president; N. E. H. M. A.

E. W. Judd, automobile association.

State of New Hampshire

H. C. Hill, state engineer.

State of Rhode Island

J. H. Edwards, highway board.

State of Vermont

C. W. Gates, highway commissioner.

State of Maine

P. L. Hardison, highway commissioner.

Works Charles E. Treman, comprising the new highway commission of the state of New York.

Logan W. Page, director of the United States office of public roads, and Assistant Director Paul D. Sargent will represent the government at this conference at which Director Page, who is also president of the American Association for Highway Improvement, will preside.

Massachusetts will be represented by Chairman Harold Paaker, Col. William D. Sohier and Frank Kemp of the highway commission; Connecticut by State Highway Commissioner James M. MacDonald; New Hampshire by State Engi-

near H. C. Hill; Rhode Island by John H. Edwards, chairman, state board of public roads; Maine by Parker L. Hardison, state highway commissioner, and Vermont by Charles W. Gates, state highway commissioner.

The itinerary and plans for the tour are under the personal direction of F. N. Elliott of New York, secretary of the Touring Club of America. The party will be piloted by Col. Henry MacNair, editor of the "Official Automobile Blue Book," in a Thomas 6-40. Colonel MacNair will also take road notes for the forthcoming edition of the Blue Book.

After leaving the Ten Eyck at Albany tomorrow morning, the highway officials will journey into Massachusetts en route to Springfield where the night will be spent as the guests of W. K. Kimball, managing-director of the Hotel Kimball. The party will be luncheon guests on Sunday of L. J. Minahan, proprietor of the Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield. On the tour through Massachusetts new stretches of road construction and resurfacing, which is being done under the direction of the Massachusetts commission, will be inspected.

Starting from Springfield Monday morning the party will tour into Connecticut, going down the east shore of the Connecticut river and following an itinerary which has been planned by State Highway Commissioner MacDon-

ald.

Aside from much new road work and methods of maintenance inspection will also be made of roads which have been treated with new oiling applications, Commissioner MacDonald having made special arrangements for the visit of the officials in his state. Luncheon will be served at Old Saybrook and Monday night will be spent in Waterbury, Conn., where the highway officials will be the guests of A. C. Judd, proprietor of the Elton. A conference will be held there to determine upon Tuesday's itinerary.

MOTORDROME FOR METROPOLIS

New Yorkers will soon have a real two-mile motordrome which can be reached in less than half an hour. It is the latest movement in automobile racing. As the course is now planned there will be two distinct turns and one very slight turn. On the south side will be a straightaway of 3421 feet with turns starting gradually from each end running northward. On both sides are two other smaller straightaways—one on the eastern part measuring 1280 feet and the other on the western section measuring 1745 feet. A gradual curve of 1490 feet which really can be called a straightaway lies on the uppermost northern section of the speedway.

This close relation results to the dis-

tinct advantage of the automobile owner, for the cost of production is kept down to the absolute minimum consistent with positive excellence.

DE PALMA TO MAKE AUTOS

Ralph De Palma, the well known racing driver, has embarked in a brand new venture. He will build automobiles to order for private customers and in the near future will obtain a factory in New York city and equip it thoroughly with machinery for the work. Long recognized not only as the foremost racing driver in the game, but also as one of the cleverest men on the mechanical end of cars, his experience with high speed machines under the most extreme conditions will prove most valuable in his new line of work.

ATTACHING SPEED INDICATORS

In attaching a speed-indicating instrument to a car it is quite necessary to have the driving gears, which are mounted on one of the road wheels, exactly centered on the latter, otherwise the gears will wear quickly, and will also be noisy.

INDIAN PITCHER FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—President Murphy of the Chicago National League Baseball Club announced the purchase Friday of Slapnicka, the Indian pitcher, who won the Wisconsin-Illinois pennant for Rockford. Slapnicka will report next week. He has won 24 of 28 games pitched this season.

STANDARDIZATION OF LOCK WASHERS MADE BY AUTO ENGINEERS

INSISTENT DEMAND FOR PAST FEW YEARS DUE TO UNNECESSARILY LARGE NUMBER OF STOCK SIZES

After much conference the standardization committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers has brought about the standardization of lock washers, for which there has been an insistent demand for the past few years due to the unnecessarily large number of stock sizes.

The number has now been reduced from hundreds to 28. The committee went into the subject with the greatest care and several letters were sent to each maker and many users of lock washers.

Up to this time lock washer manufacturers have been required to make a great many different sizes of lock washers, one firm alone making as many as 700 different sizes. This was because specifications were received from engineers for washers slightly different from each other, the differences, however, being immaterial so far as the use to which the washers are put is concerned. The common sense way of looking at the matter is that where washers are used to keep nuts from backing off bolts on automobiles the purpose sought, safety, should alone be kept in view.

From the outset the subject was one of reducing the number of sizes. The best rule for determining the size of the sections was sought, and the one that the thickness of the lock washer section should be the same as its width was decided on. At first there appeared to be a demand for lock washers of this section for both U. S. and S. A. E. standard screws. The commercial motor vehicle business, calling for heavier lock washers, also had to be considered. Then it was determined to use series of washers to fit both the long diameter of S. A. E. nuts and the short diameter of S. A. S. nuts, these dimensions being approximately the same.

PIERCE-ARROWS FOR 1912 SEASON VERY ATTRACTIVE

When it began deliveries of its 1912 models this year the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo entered on its sixth year of manufacture of six-cylinder cars. The first six-cylinder cars manufactured in quantity by the company were marketed in the fall and winter of 1906 and were known as 1907 models. Two models were made in 1908, and for the 1909 season the line was extended to include three models of the six-cylinder type, the horsepower being 36, 48 and 60, the latter being known in the following year as the 66-horsepower car.

In the winter of 1909 the Pierce-Arrow company discontinued the manufacture of four-cylinder cars for passenger use. The three horsepower 36, 48 and 60 had been found to be the three best fitted to the public demand so, since the adoption of this trio of models, the efforts of the company have been concentrated on their refinement. All the motor sizes have been increased at one time or another, principally in the lengthening of the stroke. The motor sizes now are: 36 horsepower, 4in. bore and 5½in. stroke; 48 horsepower, 4½in. bore and 5½in. stroke; 66 horsepower, 5in. bore and 7in. stroke.

In the Pierce-Arrow motors the cylinders are all cast in pairs and the motor complete is hung on drop forged steel cross members that are bolted directly to the main frame. The clutch is of cone type and is fitted with a brake to facilitate gear changes. The transmission is equipped with four forward speeds and a reverse, operated by a side hand lever inside the body. The rear axle is semi-floating with the wheels keyed to the driving axle. This driving axle is of Krupp steel with a tensile strength of 120,000 pounds to a square inch. The brakes, larger than in previous models, act on drums on the rear hubs.

The enterprise is a legitimate business proposition backed by sportsmen of means who want to give the vast metropolitan public real automobile racing. As the course is now planned there will be two distinct turns and one very slight turn. On the south side will be a straightaway of 3421 feet with turns starting gradually from each end running northward. On both sides are two other smaller straightaways—one on the eastern part measuring 1280 feet and the other on the western section measuring 1745 feet. A gradual curve of 1490 feet which really can be called a straightaway lies on the uppermost northern section of the speedway.

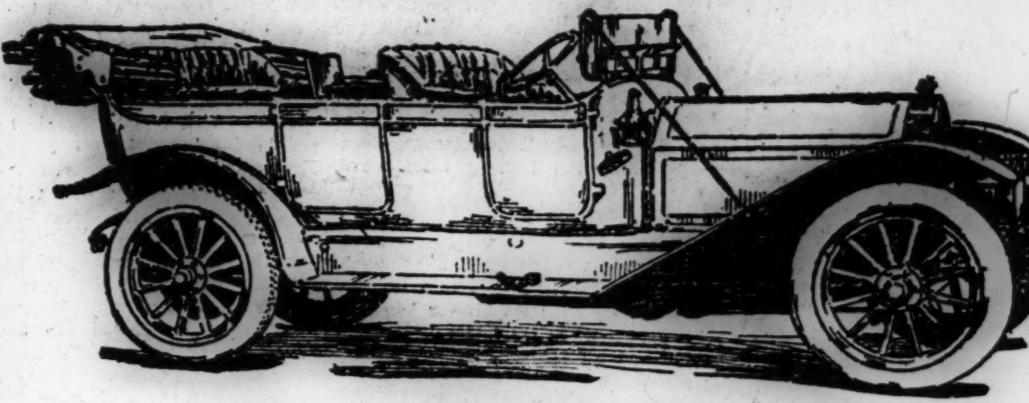
This close relation results to the dis-

tinct advantage of the automobile owner, for the cost of production is kept down to the absolute minimum consistent with positive excellence.

TO BRIGHTEN UP OLD ALUMINUM

Aluminum running boards are being

PIERCE-ARROW.



"It's a Pierce-Arrow!"

THAT IS ABSOLUTELY ALL THE INTRODUCTION NECESSARY

The name Pierce-Arrow brings to mind at once the very acme of perfection in motor car construction and motor car service.

It is synonymous of success, of comfort, of luxury and of service.

The ancestors of the 1912 models have never needed an apology. The 1912 models are fit successors of an illustrious line.

They embody all the excellency of Pierce-Arrow construction and service.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU ANY OF THE THREE 1912 MODELS

J. W. MAGUIRE CO.

Tel B.B. 2316-17-18-19

743-745 Boylston St.

Boston

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

In Detroit they are looking for a name for their annual water carnival next July. A handsome new Flanders automobile is to be awarded to the person proposing the best name. The contest is open to people everywhere.

July exports of American automobiles continued the gain which has been a feature for several years. In all 1025 cars valued at \$1,104,807 were sent abroad, compared with 764, worth \$1,034,483, in the same month last year. Parts aggregating \$255,282 were also exported, against \$180,812 in July, 1910.

"Most of the Alco trucks are sold to previous owners of trucks," said Harry S. Houpt, manager of sales of the American Locomotive Company, when questioned about motor truck buyers. "It is interesting, for it is usually thought that most of the trucks are sold to firms which are making an experiment with motor service."

Asa G. Candler, Jr., the principal owner of the Atlanta motor speedway and one of the best known amateur drivers in the South, is one of the latest entrants in the Glidden tour. He will drive a Lozier six-cylinder car, the only Lozier which has been entered up to date.

The generators of acetylene lamps should never be filled with hot water (from the radiators, for instance), or, if this is necessary, one must wait until the water becomes cool before it is fed to the carbide. The latter is not decomposed in the same way by warm or by cold water. It gives rise to "polymers" of acetylene in the form of very light black or yellow powders.

In the Pierce-Arrow motors the cylinders are all cast in pairs and the motor complete is hung on drop forged steel cross members that are bolted directly to the main frame. The clutch is of cone type and is fitted with a brake to facilitate gear changes. The transmission is equipped with four forward speeds and a reverse, operated by a side hand lever inside the body. The rear axle is semi-floating with the wheels keyed to the driving axle. This driving axle is of Krupp steel with a tensile strength of 120,000 pounds to a square inch. The brakes, larger than in previous models, act on drums on the rear hubs.

Always extensive, the Pierce-Arrow line of bodies is larger this year than ever before. The bodies are newly designed on all models and without exception are roomier. All are equipped with doors at all entrances, and all levers are inside. The seven-passenger bodies are fitted with two folding seats that have arm rests. These seats when not in use are so constructed that they may be folded to one side. There is no underpinning to these seats to interfere with the feet of those in the rear seat of the tonneau. Thorough ventilation of the front seating compartment is had by means of an opening in the base-board of the windshield and a deflector that sends the air to the floor of the car. The 36-horsepower car may be fitted with these bodies; three-passenger runabout, four-passenger touring car, five-passenger touring car, five-passenger brougham, five-passenger landau, the enclosed cars having two folding emergency seats. The 48- and 60-horsepower cars have these bodies; three-passenger runabout, four-passenger touring car, five-passenger touring car, seven-passenger runabout, five-passenger landau, seven-passenger suburban, seven-passenger landau and seven-passenger vestibule suburban.

Rims should be kept free from rust, to facilitate the removal of the covers when tire trouble occurs. Tire experts agree that powdered graphite and glycerine make the best preparation to apply to wheel rims for the prevention of rust. This is compounded by taking a small quantity of powdered graphite and mixing it with glycerine until it becomes a thick paste, then it can be applied with a brush. Graphite and linseed

oil paint is another preparation for this purpose.

The recent reliability run from San Francisco to Lake Tahoe and return—a distance of 520 miles—was pronounced by experts as the hardest ever contested in California. Most of the distance was through the Sierra mountains, rising to a height of 7000 feet. Both the Buick model 26 and the model 32 went through the entire run without experiencing any difficulty and at the finish received perfect scores.

The Main truck in the recent Chicago reliability contest won the friendship and warm regards of every contestants in the run. This internal gear driven truck—types of which are used by the United States government for Philippine and Porto Rico service and by the German government, gave great satisfaction. The Mais was perfect in economy, load capacity, road score, cooling, construction, lubrication, power, ignition, speed and carburetion, and made the lowest cost per ton-mile of any truck, firmly establishing its reliability and economy.

John F. Ward of Ward & Vokes has expressed his opinion of Buick cars in a manner most agreeable to the local Buick Motor Company's branch by placing his order for a new 1912 model. Mr. Ward has used Buick cars exclusively for the past eight years, taking one with him when en route with his company and leaving one at his summer home at Lynnfield. Mrs. Ward

YOUNG PEOPLE OF MANY NATIONS ENJOY DAYS AT ANNISQUAM CAMP

Civic Service House of North End Plays Willing Host to Relays of Workers—Second Summer Now Closing

SEA AND SUN BATH

Many Comforts and Luxuries Make Pleasant Place and Camp Since Establishment Has Been Self-Supporting

THE Civic Service house in the North End has apparently solved the problem of how to give its members opportunity for summer rest and recreation in one of the most delightful spots in New England. At Stanwood's point, near Gloucester on the Annisquam river, the vacation camp of the North End institution is now closing its second summer with an enviable record of achievement and with well-grounded hope for the future.

The camp was first made possible through the liberality of earnest friends of the Civic Service house, who contributed to the purchase of the land and to the building of the three cottages. Since establishment the camp has been self-supporting. The members this season pay at the most \$3.50 a week, which even at the prevailing high prices covered the cost of food. The camp has all the advantages of the ideal summer resort, for it is near enough Boston to be reached at a small expense of time and money, and is at the same time secluded enough to allow its members to participate in any kind of a jollification without disturbing nearby cottagers. Splendid opportunities for swimming, rowing, rides in the motor



Campers have plenty of sunshine outdoors and also enjoy the sun parlor within

lose the river for she swallowed nearly half."

A statement which only Bostonians can appreciate says, "The housekeeper by mistake ordered our cook to prepare baked beans and brown bread for supper, thinking it was Saturday instead of Friday night."

Owners of fractious motor boats can feel for the scribe who intimated this: "There are motor boats and motor boats, but none that can rank with our Gypsy Queen. She is one of those feminine objects that insists upon being

is an institution with a deep social purpose. Here boys and girls, young men and women of many nationalities get to know each other as they could in no other way. Camp life throws people close together, and it may be made the means of teaching them a broader sympathy than they have ever experienced before. One of the great problems of the settlement work in Boston is to find a means of destroying the clannishness that would keep the Italians from the Russians, the Russians from the Irish, etc. Camp Agassiz is solving this problem successfully, and thereby giving to many a new insight into the meaning of brotherhood.

That this influence for good may be at work the whole year round is the present purpose of the directors to keep the cottages open during the coming winter, so that at any time members who feel so inclined may get away from the city for a brief outing at the camp. Open fireplaces will serve to make their stay thoroughly enjoyable, and on such festive times as Thanksgiving and the holiday season large crowds will flock to the camp for such a royal good time as one sometimes reads about in books.

There will be eating and merry making, story telling, singing and the renewal of friendships. For one jolly day, city cares will be forgotten and by the bright flames of the roaring fireplace a deeper sense of comradeship will spring up in spite of varying nationalities.

Success of the camp is due in great measure not only to the watchful care of the civic service house directors, Meyer Bloomfield and Philip Davis, but also to the wise supervision of William W. Locke and Mrs. B. Palmer Rice, in whose special charge the camp has been this summer. Tactful management has done not a little to make the machinery run smoothly, while the frequent presence of distinguished guests has served educationally and socially to uplift standards and give a tone to the camp life which perhaps could be obtained in no other way.

PEACE TREATIES BANISH CANNON

BERKELEY, Cal.—This city will substitute a wreath made of cannon balls for the Spanish-American cannon which stands in one of the city's squares. The decision was reached recently by the city council, in view of the signing of the arbitration treaty between the United States, Great Britain and France.

BOY SCOUTS MAY HAVE RALLY

SIMLA—It is probable that a rally of Boy Scouts will be arranged for at Delhi in December next in connection with the royal visit to that place.

There are pleasant trips about the river and shore with Mr. Locke in the Gypsy Queen

boat, baseball and other outdoor sports help to make Camp Agassiz a most desirable place for a visit.

The camp is planned to reach three classes of workers—those who have vacations of one or two weeks, those who can come just for week-ends, and those who can get away only on holidays. Of course, those who stay longest derive the most benefit and have the best time, but even those who come for one day are refreshed and return more ready for their daily routine in town. Twenty-four hours with nature in a spot of such rare beauty is not without its sweet and lasting influence.

A schedule of work is made at the beginning of each week with a view to giving each camper an equal share in the necessary duties. Thus the burden of work does not fall heavily on any one, as so often happens in camp life where the tendency is to let the obliging ones do all the cooking, dishwashing and going after provisions. At Camp Agassiz the aim is to do all things "decently and in order," and every one seems the happier for it.

The largest of the three cottages is fitted with a charming sun parlor and a library and reception room, which an easy rearrangement of the numerous small tables converts into most attractive dining room. Telephone and electric lights add to the general comfort and a piano to the general enjoyment. It is in this cottage that the frequent impromptu entertainments are given and it is here that the campers trip the light fantastic toe or listen to the reading of poems or to the telling of delightful stories. The impromptu entertainments, by the way, quite rival anything put on by the modern stage in the line of either tragedy or comedy and are often startling in their originality. It is an established fact that an Agassiz camp masquerade is worth going miles to see.

Amusing Camp Paper

That no one of the summer's events may be forgotten, a Camp Record has been kept this season. Here we find chronicled the important doings of each day. This journal has been kept by the campers themselves, and having been written by a variety of young enthusiasts it abounds in interest and humor, some of it unconscious. Excerpts which throw light on the work and fun of the daily life at the camp are as follows:

"After breakfast we began our weekly housecleaning. Each girl was assigned some part of the house to mop or clean. At 1 o'clock we were all through and the house looked spic and span.

"One of the girls took her first swimming lesson today and did splendidly, although we feared we were going to



handled with care or she refuses to budge. Today she was in the worst of humors and we had to coax her along for half an hour before we could please her into submission. But when she started off, she went like a charm and didn't stop until we landed."

Social Purpose

Camp Agassiz is by no means merely a resort for rest and recreation. It

FRENCH HOSPITABLE TO TALENT

American Young Woman Studying in Paris Writes Home Telling Her Pleasure in the Give and Take of Studio Criticism

Paris, Aug. 6, 1911.

My dear Helen: I am delighted to think that you have decided to come to Paris to study art. By all means, bring Aunt Caroline as a chaperone. She is not one bit too old to begin. There are several women over 50 in the studio now. It excites no comment whatever. The professors and Mme. Julian are most encouraging to all who make an honest effort. It is like learning to write—each one's style is individual and therefore interesting.

In my last letter I finished with the first day of work. To continue:

You can go as early as 8 in the morning if you want to make a day of it. Before you start for the studio you will have your little tray of chocolate or coffee, two rolls and butter brought into your room and you will find it satisfying.

When you enter the studio be sure to say "Bon jour" to Marie and those around you.

For three or four hours steady, quiet work goes on. A young girl will come to you and help you the second day—will measure the lines, will show you that the model's knees are not under his chin, that his head is not so large and his feet not so small as you have drawn them. Mme. Julian comes the next day. She will criticize your work in English if you wish. She is an inspiration to all her students. She really teaches them, and many times draws parts as they should be drawn. It is wonderful to see the improvement week by week. She will watch your career with unfeigned interest.

Criticism Kindly Put

The loveliest thing about the French nature is the enthusiastic interest it takes in developing the talents of any individual of whatever nation. There seems to be no envy, rivalry or jealousy in their impersonal devotion to art. You will get four criticisms before the great

INCREASING COST OF BATTLESHIPS DRIVING WORLD PEACEWARD

WASHINGTON—As showing the trend in modern battleship construction, the day is not far distant when the navy department will ask Congress to authorize a battleship with 35,000 and perhaps 40,000 tons displacement. The former would cost between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 and would carry 16-inch guns, of which there would be 10 in the main battery. This would represent the most powerful battleship afloat.

It has not been many years since the cost of a first-class battleship was not greatly in excess of \$2,000,000. The price has been going up swiftly. First there came the \$2,500,000 ship, then the \$5,000,000, then the \$6,000,000 and so on.

The fact that the American navy department is giving thought to the coming of such an expensive piece of fighting mechanism will do something to stimulate interest in the general arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate.

There will be great difficulty in finding a dock where such ships may go for repairs. At the great docks at the New York navy yard it is difficult to bring a ship to the yard drawing more than 30 feet. To accommodate vessels of heavier draft there will in time be a deepening of the channel leading to the yard at tremendous expense to the government.

It is freely admitted at the navy department that under conditions now prevailing it is impossible for the government to plan and build navy yards or docks or to do any important work for the distant future. Battleship designs and construction give emphasis to the situation. The tendency is to increase the tonnage and displacement almost yearly. A new ship is hardly placed in commission before it begins to be obsolete. Many millions of dollars of the people's money is today in junk heaps on both oceans, and other millions are represented by battleships, as good as they were the day they were commissioned, but which are so far outclassed as now to be of no practical use.

Such conditions are of course not confined to the navy. The great railroads and the large industrial plants of the country are continually building and rebuilding to meet modern conditions. New York city is always in process of being made over. All this work serves a permanently useful purpose, but the millions put into a navy, however, serve no such purpose, in the opinion of many people, and the fact that modern navies are now so expensive it is said will in time be the strongest argument in favor of world peace.

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SIMLA—It is probable that a rally of Boy Scouts will be arranged for at Delhi in December next in connection with the royal visit to that place.

THIS is the first word of the season on *STEIN-BLOCH* and it comes from

POSNER

WHEN I made a deal with the firm of Stein-Bloch, last spring, to act as their exclusive agent in Boston, I knew that I was dealing with the makers of the best clothes for men that America ever saw.

The Stein-Bloch styles—the Stein-Bloch fit—the set and hang of every Stein-Bloch suit, from the collar of the coat to the graceful fall of the trousers over the shoe—are so well known to men of good taste that I didn't need to expatiate at any great length upon them.

All I had to do was let the public know that Stein-Bloch clothing could be purchased at Posner's—and the public came to get clothes.



Stein-Bloch SUITS

\$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35

Stein-Bloch Overcoats

\$18 to \$50

Dress Suits and Tuxedos

\$35 to \$60

Maybe you didn't buy a Stein-Bloch last Spring or during the Summer.

The chance is here again—and this is the way I have of telling you about it. You must make up your own mind about coming in to see the goods.

Rest assured there will be no urging to buy—no over-zealous salesmanship. I depend upon your intelligence and the Stein-Bloch clothes to make all sales at

Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10:30

Posner's

THE MEN'S STORE
SCHOOL STREET

COAL PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON—California's production of coal in 1910 was 11,164 short tons, with a spot value of \$18,336.

All of the coal produced in 1910 came from Amador and Riverside counties, principally from the Lone mine in Amador county. This coal is lignite.

The small production of coal in California is offset by the enormous increase in the production of petroleum, most of which is used for fuel.

The oil produced in California in 1910 aggregated between 35,000,000 and 70,000,000 barrels, which, on the basis of three and one half barrels of oil for each ton of high grade coal, would be equal to a production of nearly 20,000,000 tons of coal.

The use of petroleum by the transportation and manufacturing industries of California has practically eliminated coal as a steam-raising fuel in the state.

FIND WALNUT LOG VALUED AT \$1508

FT. GIBSON, Okla.—A single walnut log taken from the sand and muck of the Arkansas river, two miles below Ft. Gibson, is valued at \$1508 by its finder, G. L. Dunn, a professional timber hunter. It will be sent to Hamburg, Germany. The tree was so large that it was cut into four logs, the largest measuring more than five feet in diameter and

scaling about 2000 feet. A single large limb had a diameter of two feet.

The location of the tree in the sand and mud of the river bank had been known to a fisherman for a number of years and Dunn came into the information through the fisherman.

Several men worked three or four days excavating the tree and its recovery from the river to the railroad depot at Ft. Gibson cost \$150.

The tree is sound throughout and has a rich ebony hue due to its long immersion in the water. The logs will be sawed into veneer in Hamburg.

MANY CALIFORNIA BOY CADETS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Adjt.-Gen. A. E. Forbes of the California national guard estimates that the high school cadet companies to be organized in the state this fall will have an aggregate of 10,000 members.

The tree is sound throughout and has

Special Articles

That Explain the News

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

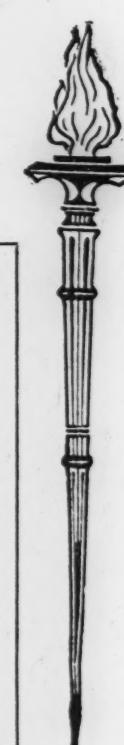
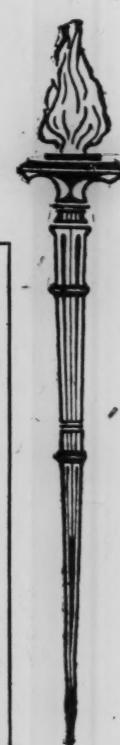
LITERATURE
EDUCATION
CIVICS
MUSIC
ART

MARY HAWLEY.

Every Institution Whose Aim is to Improve and Enlighten Mankind finds the reason for its existence and success in the underlying law of human service. The press, as one of the main pillars of the social structure, has wielded and continues to wield great power for good because its fundamental purpose has been and is to serve humanity

The Monitor, a notable example of the clean, progressive daily newspaper, was founded for the sole purpose of contributing toward universal betterment in every legitimate way that lies within the province of the sincere and untrammeled newspaper. Wholly constructive in tone, actively alert to improve its contents and thus increase its utility, thoroughly modern in equipment, this newspaper is trying to fulfil the true mission of the press in promoting all agencies contemplating the common good

The Success that it is meeting through its fixed policy to publish wholesome news, reliable and clean advertising, unbiased editorial opinion, and instructive and interesting subjects of professional as well as of general appeal, inspires its publishers to greater effort to increase the public favor which it already enjoys. In the degree that its helpfulness multiplies and its improving newspaper qualities merit recognition, it hopes to come closer and closer to the goal of the ideal daily newspaper, toward which it is conscientiously striving



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911

MAKING OF FISH MONSTERS TOLD

Boston's Natural History Museum Acquiring Remarkable Collection of Likenesses of Larger Swimming Creatures

THE gentle art of making whales and sharks is filling the galleries of the Boston Natural History museum with rather a remarkable collection of likenesses of the larger swimming creatures.

A full-size model of a pygmy sperm whale, installed about the middle of August last, one of an exceptionally large thresher shark about the first of September, and the promise from the museum taxidermist of a gigantic swordfish before the end of the month constitute something of a record of activity in preparing marine specimens for the instruction and pleasure of the public.

Earlier possessions of the same sort at the museum include four or five different varieties of smaller whales, as well as various sharks, blackfish and porpoises.

Visitors Misjudge

Most visitors at the Natural History museum, unless otherwise informed, get the wrong idea of these realistic representations of the wild life of the deep. Contrary to the popular impression there is no such thing as a "stuffed whale." Nothing, in fact, that was in the original whale appears in the sculptured counterpart at the museum.

The model suspended alongside the gallery just out of reach of the inquisitive small boy is so light that a child could lift it. It consists of a thin shell of paper on the outside, burlap next and plaster of paris on the inner or unseen side. The paper simulates the animal's thin, paper-like skin wrinkles and all, the appearance of lifelikeness being painted on with brush and spray atomizer. A stiff glue binds the paper and the burlap. The plaster is sufficiently rigid to prevent the shrinking which is the bane of the ordinary papier-mâche model. The whole work is as distinctly a sculptor's creation as is a statue in the square or a molded capital on a column.

Just what the whale himself contributes the spectator listening to this explanation might wonder. The answer is that he gives one side of himself to the cast; the sculptor does the rest, with the aid of sketches and color notes made on the spot.

The pygmy sperm just installed was worked up from such studies as were made about a year ago when such a whale, a very rare variety in these waters, came ashore on Nahant beach.

Immediately on hearing of the creature's condition the museum authorities des-

patched to the scene of trouble their sculptor-taxidermist, C. Emerson Brown, with power to purchase the animal and to make other arrangements. With considerable difficulty amidst the surging crowd a cast was made of one side and the other necessary data secured.

Model Worked Up

Thereafter it was possible at leisure to work up a complete, anatomically correct whale—not a monster, for neither the pygmy sperm nor the pygmy right whale exceeds 15 feet in length, but an important creature for every student of the mammalia to know about. Actual work, for various reasons, was not begun on this whale until the following spring.

The representation, as now complete and on exhibition, forms a unique record of an interesting event in North Shore history.

Although the shark differs from the whale in that it is a true fish, the marking of a museum shark is accomplished in just the same way. The museum curator, Charles W. Johnson, was highly delighted earlier in the summer when an opportunity was offered to get an unusually large and fine specimen of the thresher shark, caught off Woods Hole. The variety itself is not rare in this part of the world as it has a habit of following and feeding on the shoals of mackerel as they come northward.

Seiners, indeed, are often hugely irritated to find one of these sharks entangled in their meshes, for with his extraordinarily long and strong tail he does no end of damage. To find one 12 feet long, however, is very unusual.

This specimen was brought to Boston, casts and drawings were made and then the meat was sold to a North End dealer who purveys a great deal of shark's meat to the Italian and Portuguese residents. The making of the "mammoth," or form of plaster and burlap, and the fitting on of the paper outer covering were accomplished without difficulty. The mottled gray coloring of the sides was obtained by a liberal spraying on of different solutions of pigment.

Swordfish Taken

Common as the swordfishes are off the Massachusetts coast the museum has been waiting for an unusually magnificent specimen for sculptural treatment. The chance came this summer when a very fine fish was taken off Rockport. It was 12 feet long and weighed nearly

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR ROAD IN MEXICO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Three million dollars, foreign capital, has been secured by the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad for the construction of the last link in its through line.

This stretch of road is from Merton in Iron county, Tex., to Presidio del Norte, Mex. The completion of this line will give railroad facilities to several counties which now have no means of transportation.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the building of this road, comes the statement that Kansas City capitalists have bought lands in Pecos, Brewster and Jeff Davis counties and will begin at once the work of constructing a dam by means of which 23,000 acres of land contiguous to this proposed road may be converted into a lake for irrigation purposes.

HIS DECISION

Knicker—What influenced your son in his choice of a college?

Boeker—He picked the one whose yell was best suited to his voice.—New York Sun.

HOLY ISLAND IS FAVORITE HAUNT

Island at the Western Extremity of Anglesea Holds Famous Holyhead Harbor Upon Its North

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Holyhead Harbor, well known as the starting point of steamers for Dublin, Kingstown and Greenore, is on the north of Holy island, which is connected with the mainland by an embankment over which run the road and the railway. This island is at the western extremity of Anglesea and not being of very large extent the sea breezes play over it as freely as over a ship at sea. Its southern coast is broken and picturesque, facing St. Georges channel and beyond that again the Atlantic.

To the east rises the lofty range of Welsh mountains, whose highest point is Snowdon, while on a clear day the Isle of Man and the Wicklow mountains in distant Ireland are visible. All the American liners can be seen from Holyhead mountain as they pass down the channel making their way out to the broad ocean beyond.

A zigzag path cut into no less than 383 steps leads down the cliff to a sus-

pension bridge connecting the mainland with the isolated rock on which stands the South Stack lighthouse and the dwellings of the staff who run the light-house. It is raised about 200 feet above high water mark and possesses a revolving light of 74,000 candlepower. The light is from petroleum gas and is reflected by crystal prisms which attract and unite every ray, and thus concentrate it and flash it over the water.

The wild creatures, too, seem to enjoy a sense of safety. Snipe and plover can often be seen, and a curlew in the early morning allowed his wonderful long curved bill to be admired from a nearness of 10 yards before he took wing. The elegant little sandpipers may be watched balancing themselves and swinging to and fro as if on springs, seeming to imitate the movement of the waves while they watch for their small prey.

Surprises Fascinate

Inland the country is full of fascinating surprises. Smooth green upland may end suddenly in sheer cliff softened with scree, festooned with ivy and honeysuckle and with a plantation of tall crimson foxgloves at its feet. Gorse and heather cover rocky knolls and bluffs, and between them the low-lying ground is bright with tall spikes of purple loosestrife and meadowweet, and in the spring with yellow flags.

Farther on these valleys merge into salt marsh bordering the sea on the north shore; in the spring this is a mass of pink thrift and later on is clothed with the lovely mauve of sea-lavender, contrasting well with the brilliant orange of the lichen on the surrounding gray rocks.

Holy island may well be known as Treasure island for the flower lover. Here may be found the blue skullcap, the needle-gorse, the elecampane, which has possibly escaped from cultivation, and lastly pools padded round the edge with marsh hypericum elodes and filled with white water lilies in full bloom—a few of which are kindly within reach.

The country people speak Welsh and a

REALISTIC LIKENESSES OF SEA ANIMALS



Right—Pygmy sperm whale, made from whale washed ashore at Nahant in August; left—sculptured representation of unusually large shark taken at Wood's Hole in June

EMBANKMENT JOINS ISLAND TO MAINLAND



(Copyright by Photochrome Co., London)

Ireland, mountains of Wales and Isle of Man are within vision from Holyhead height on Holy island, Anglesea

BOSTON HAS A TIMING CLUB FOR AEROPLANES

With the succession of the automobile to the popularity once held by the bicycle and the sharing of honors by the self-propelled vehicle with the aeroplane, the Chronograph Club of Boston has lost none of its importance in the world of sports, but, on the other hand, has assumed new and fully as great responsibilities within the aviation realm.

Perhaps there is no more unique organization in its particular line in the country than this one, which consists of one of the most efficient aggregations of timers of races, first the bicycle, then the automobile and now the aeroplane.

Every member of the Chronograph Club is a timer of known quality, with one exception, and he is a special member and is versed in the art of starting, Alfonso D. Peck, also a member of the Boston Athletic Association, is the starter member of the club. In order to become a member of the club one must serve what is practically an apprenticeship in the art of timing and starting. The organization does not have a very extensive membership list, but it could easily be much larger than it is if less care were used in the admittance of members.

An aeroplane begins to be timed the minute the whels or "skids" of the machine leave the ground and the watch is stopped the instant the wheels or runners touch the ground and not when the machine comes to a full stop as one might expect. A plane equipped with rubber tires often strikes the ground and rebounds into the air and may proceed for many yards before coming to a full rest. The various stop watches are adjusted to a chronometer, which supplies the most accurate time obtainable. Each aviator has three watches held on him at all times and if their times should vary, the intermediate time is always considered official, for instance, if one watch should register one-fifth of a second, another two-fifths and the other three-fifths, the one scoring a time of two-fifths of a second would be followed.

In starting a contest the starter sometimes uses a pistol, but more often simply says "now" when it is only necessary for the group of timers to know the instant at which to start their stop watches. While the stop watches do not vary perceptibly mechanically each timer does not start or stop his watch at precisely the same instant as the other, which often accounts for the slight variance among the times of a group of timers.

The question of electrical timing of aeroplanes as is done with automobiles, motor cycles and bicycles, is one that has not as yet lent itself to solution for the reason that the air machines cannot be made to cross a fixed starting line that would make the electrical connection that would automatically start the stop

INTERSTATE BOARD SUSPENDS RAISE IN FREIGHT RATES

WASHINGTON—Freight tariffs filed

with the interstate commerce commission by the Southwestern lines, making material advances in the transportation charges on fresh meats and packing house products from Texas, Oklahoma and other points of origin in the Southwest to destinations in other states, have been suspended until Dec. 16. The proposed rates constitute an increase of approximately 8 per cent over existing rates. Between 500 and 600 of the great interstate railways and steamship companies are affected by the suspension.

The entire question of rates on live stock and packing house products is under investigation by the commission, and it is expected, by the close of the year, a general readjustment of these rates may be effected.

Permission has been granted to the Illinois Central railroad and associated carriers to exact a lower freight charge on bituminous coal from Illinois, Kentucky and Alabama to Hickman, Ky., for destinations beyond, than are currently in effect to intermediate points, because of the opening of a new route to Hickman. It places the new route on rate equality with existing routes. Similar permission was granted affecting the class and commodity freight rates to and from Hickman by way of the route.

To enable it to meet the competition of a shorter line, the Virginian railway has been authorized to establish a rate of \$1.65 a ton on coal from West Virginia mines to Washington, D. C.

Parity of class freight rates between Evansville, Ind., Henderson and Owens-

ville, Ky., and Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, was established by an order granting permission to the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railway and its connection to disregard the long and short haul provision of the law in making the rates. The effect of the order will be to lower the rates between the points named.

A CHOICE OF DROOPS

"A customer was looking at the first showing of spring hats. 'I can't wear any of these!' she exclaimed in dismay. 'Do all the brims droop that way this season?'

"No, madam," cheerfully replied the clerk. "Some droop up and some droop down; about as many one way as the other."—*Youths' Companion*.

REVENUE TO STATE SOUGHT AS RETURN FOR CHARTER GRANT

HARTFORD, Conn.—There was filibustering of a pronounced sort in the state Senate during the continued debate over a bill to allow the Connecticut Power Company to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds, based upon its water rights in the Connecticut river at Windham Locks.

Several amendments had been rejected when Senator Peck of Danbury, who was speaking just prior to the day's proceedings, declared he was ready to keep the Senate there all winter if necessary, in order to pass a resolution or amendment to the charter of the company which would bring to the state some revenue in exchange for what he termed giving away the great and valuable franchise for control of the river. The bill would allow the company to issue \$5,000,000 of bonds on a capitalization of \$20,000.

During the debate a senator announced that the warring factions among the interests of the company had agreed that the bill should go through the Senate as passed in the House.

Senator Judson denounced "this lobby message" as the worst he had ever known of in his legislative experience.

Later Senator Hooker said that two lobbyists representing opposite sides on the bill had said that neither side cared to spend any more money on the bill.

The House passed the Stevens bill redistricting the state into five congressional districts. This does away with the present congressman at large. An appropriation of \$3,200,000 for the highway commissioners' office was also passed in concurrence.

IT WAS at the third milestone after leaving Henley, writes John Prioleau in the London Daily Mail, that the cheap sparking plug, which had been the object of suspicion ever since it had taken its unmerited place in the third cylinder, finally gave up the struggle and brought us to a standstill under the dark of overhanging trees. In front of us, within the lamps' beams, the road stretched away under the tunnel of branches, a pavement of ivory, till it mingled with and faded off into the dark distance. The silence was intense, the drip of the wet trees merely accentuating the scented quiet of the night.

I had just removed the cause of our trouble when my companion came out of the reverie into which he had subsided.

"It might be the old road to Fontainebleau—five years ago."

He sighed deeply.

"Let's turn round and drive straight to Southampton.

"In twelve hours we can be—"

"But this was folly, and I cut it short by starting up the engine and dragging the dreamy one into his seat. And we slept at Oxford, instead of at Rouen.

Old Roads Retraversed

But that chance memory of glorious days worked like madness in us both, and it was only when we drew out of their shelves our dear, oil-stained, dog-eared, battered road-books that we found measure of comfort. Roads! What magic there is in that word! How the faded entries painted old forgotten scenes for us!

There was that fishing trip in 1903, when we drove from Moulins to St.

Etiennne. I see that the whole run was

accomplished without touching the gear-lever.

But then the car was a new one

and its every function a source of unalloyed delight.

Perhaps if I repeated that drive I should find it tame and uninteresting.

Again I find myself praising the mountain road from the Riviera to Aix-les-Bains, over the hills of Savoy,

where you climb for three hours at a stretch over the most perfect surface imaginable, and, having drunk in a view

from the top which has no equal, slide

down the other side with hushed engine, mile after mile, until the car comes to a stop in the plains of France again.

But then this road is by no means one

to be undertaken except by a car of power and with irreproachable brakes.

On the whole, I am inclined to write

down the way from Aix-en-Provence to

Cannes as the best and most beautiful road within reach of car-wheels.

And by that statement I shall probably evoke

a protest from every one who has his

own pet run—and what motorist worthy

of the name has not?

But where in the world will you find cypresses so black,

pines so round, rocks so brown, and soil

so yellow?

The whole run is one dream

of motor-happiness.

Long, sweeping rises, wide, slow curves, forest-clad hills,

straight stretches of speed-inducing miles

follow one another in fascinating se-

quence.

And as we sped over its glori-

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Who'd like to go nutting with Busy today?
Sly squirrel's engaging them all in the fray;
They're told them what fun 'tis to gather them in,
They're doing his work, he looks on with a grin.

The names of the nuts are quite easy to learn—
Big butternuts—they must have come from a churn;
There's walnuts, like grapes do they grow on a wall?
The pecans perhaps come in tins, large and small.

(Copyrighted 1910 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

The chestnuts we know, they are such an old joke—
For singers or "jest" notes for bantering folk;
The acorns, of course, grow on corn stalks so slim,
And peanut, no doubt, the Sweet Pea gives us him.

The fibberts are named because Bert eats so many,
The almonds because—but Buzz cannot find any;
The girls help while Frog says, "Oh, dear, how they work us!"
But Biffy and Baff think they're having a circus.

GLOW-WORMS ADORN BIRD NEST

BIRDS build nests pretty well every-
where, with all manner of material.
A bare ledge of rock suffices for a sea-
bird, a hole in the sand for the ostrich,
and a mound of vegetation acts as a
natural incubator for the eggs of the
brush-turkey; nests of leaves, nests of
spiders webs, nests of dainty lichens;
nests shaped like cups, like bottles, like
hammocks, like sugar-loaves; nests made
from a sort of glue from the birds'
mouths—there is no end to the variety
of nest-making, from the simplest to
the most complex.

The smaller the bird, the more brilliant
its workmanship as a builder, says an
exchange. Some of the humming birds
have homes which would charm an
artist—nests of silk stolen from webs, and
blended with daintily tinted mosses.
One bird, the baya of India, actually
uses glow-worms to adorn its home.
The nest is shaped like one of those

wicker-covered bottles in which salad
oil is sold, and hangs from a branch of
a tree. Around the bottleneck, which is
the entrance to the nest, several little
balls of clay are placed, and to each of
these a glow-worm is fixed.

The weaver birds weave remarkable
structures. Only those who have seen
these nests built up piece by piece can
understand how clever is the beak which
does the weaving. But even these nests
become ordinary when contrasted with
the swinging cradle made by the tailor-
bird. This bird, with only its beak for
needle, sews two or three leaves together
in the form of a cup, and in this places
its nest of wool, hair, and fine grass.

In the town where the boy lived, in
Hungary, the people had to bring all the
water they used from the streams near-
by. The lad bought a donkey cart, which
he rented for four cents a load, and thus
added to the money he had in the bank.

When only 12 years of age he began
to buy and sell corn. While yet a youth
he learned the lumber business. Then
he came to America when he was 19,
and by continued industry and wise judg-
ment has made a fortune.

HE GOT THEM

George, age 3½, was making a long-
promised visit to a gentleman friend of
his whose wife he had never met. We
told him how he must be nice to the
lady and not ask for anything to eat,
but assured him that they had fine
apples and would give him some, and
when they did he could just keep one or
two to take home to grandmother.

True to his promise not to ask, but
anxious to have the apples appear,
George became absorbed in deep thought.

The host said, "Well, my man, what
are you thinking about?"

George replied, "Well, Aunt Frances
said when you did give me some apples
I could save some to take to grandma."

LOOKS EASY

Here is an experiment which looks
easy, but is really difficult, says the
Atlanta Constitution. Hold a ring be-
tween thumb and forefinger, at some
distance from the boy addressed, and,
giving him a stick, ask him to close one
eye and try to catch the ring on the
stick. This game looks so very simple
that any boy is certain he can do it at
one thrust. Let him try.

EXPLAINED

Lulu was watching her mother work-
ing among the flowers. "Mamma, I
know why flowers grow," she said: "they
want to get out of the dirt."—Lippincott's.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of baggage?

ANSWER TO DIAGONAL AND WORD SQUARE

1. Ashes; 2. spelt; 3. herse; 4. Elsie; 5. steel; April

HIDING A HOLE

Laura Bell was at the front gate when
her aunt saw a hole in her black stocking
and called to her to return and
change the stocking.

Laura looked puzzled and disappointed,
as she was late in starting for school.

She replied: "Never mind, Aunty, I'll
keep that leg behind me."

HOME-MADE BALL

A good baseball may be made at home.
You will need some soft kid. The wrists
of your mother's old kid gloves will make
fine coverings. You also need soft wool
yarn for the inside, and this must be
packed very tight into the covering.
Now to get the proper shape of the ball,
for a baseball should be as round as an
orange. Take an orange; cut it evenly
into quarters number them at one end
to aid in putting the parts together
again.

Now cut your kid exactly like the four
pieces of orange peel, then with strong
thread sew over and over three centimeters,
thus joining four pieces, but leaving one
seam open. In sewing together be care-
ful to place 1 next to 2 and 2 to 3 and
3 to 4, just as they were in the orange.
You can use wool raveling for the inside.
Any old stocking or soft wool will do.
Commence winding it evenly and keep
on until it is the size of the kid cover-
ing. Then put it in the kid and carefully
sew up the remaining side.

A ball made thus is a great delight to
the boy who is fond of playing and he
has the double pleasure of making and
possessing such a toy.—Atlanta Constitu-
tion.

WHAT ARE WE?

We are airy little creatures,
All of different forms and features.
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet,
A third you'll find in tin,
And the fourth a box within.
If the fifth you should pursue,
It can never fly from you.
(Answer—the vowels, a, e, i, o, u.)

—Children's Magazine.

ARKANSAS RIVALS

Two little boys in Arkansas were com-
paring their wealth. Horace, realizing
that Lawrence had won a point, said:
"Well, there's one thing we have that
your folks have not got, and that is a
bed in our parlor."

SAND ARTISTS AT BOScombe

(Special to the Monitor)
BOScombe—Boscombe has become the
scene of an animated competition
between young sand modelers who an-
nually undertake the most ambitious
pieces of architecture, sculpture and
modeling from life. Each year the num-
ber of competitors increases and their
work attains to a higher degree of ex-
cellence.

Some very remarkable houses, forts
and vessels rose out of the sand this
year, while one little competitor carried
off a prize with models of the King and
Queen, which were quite recognizable.
Sand is not, even at the best, a kind
medium for actual sculpture, and it is

wonderful to see the pluck, enterprise
and hard work of the youngsters who
shape and model it from 11 o'clock until
3 in the afternoon.

Among the works of skill produced
were a representation of Christchurch
priory, a model of the Bournemouth
undercliff drive and the globe at Swanage.
The first prize was carried off by
Master Andrews and party who con-
structed the Needles rocks and light-
house, while an elephant with tusks,
ears and tail won the first in another
class, for his modeler, Master H. Petty.
The beach fairly bristled with mounted
castles and medieval bridges, swans,
lighthouses and strange animals.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

TRIP TO EUROPE

PLAY this exactly like the old
game of "Consequences." Each
player must have a small pad that
will fit in envelope and a pencil,
each sheet on the pad to be num-
bered, say up to 30. The name of
the guest is written at the top of
the pad and all are passed in en-
velopes. The hostess reads the
first of the following questions,
the players write the answers, put
the slip back in envelopes and pass
to the next neighbor. The answers
are amusing in the extreme. Here
are the questions:

1. Date and place of sailing? 2. Steamer? 3. Line? 4. Your most interesting acquaintance on steamer? 5. Under what circumstances did you last see the person? 6. The most interesting sight during the voyage? 7. What birds did you see? 8. The first thing you sighted on approaching land? 9. Date and place of landing? 10. The first souvenir you purchased? 11. The first large city you visited? 12. Language the people spoke? 13. Characteristics of the people? 14. The most novel thing you had to eat? 15. What building did you most admire? 16. What famous picture attracted you most? 17. By what noted artist is it? 18. What city did you next visit? 19. On what lake or river is it? 20. What mountain overlooks it? 21. To what place did you take a coaching trip? 22. Whom did you meet there? 23. Where were they going? 24. What city did you most enjoy visiting? 25. Why? 26. What had you forgotten to bring along which you most missed? 27. The most trying event of the trip? 28. What telegram of five words called you home suddenly? 29. The nearest port for sailing? 30. How long did it take you to reach home?—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank
book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

LITTLE CHINAMEN ARE QUAI

THE charm of San Francisco's big Chinatown lies in its children. In no other foreign quarter do the Chinese kiddies have such good times as in the Chinatown of San Francisco; not even in their country, in fact, for 'there the little Chinamen do not have the liberties of Young America, such as they enjoy here.'

Since the big fire of 1906 San Francisco has become honestly proud of her Chinese quarter, and the little Mongolians run about, free from the danger of attack by rowdies, who used, now and then, to pull their diminutive pigtails and otherwise torment them. The Chinese are as well-behaved on the streets as Americans, and many more women and children visit the Celestial quarter now than in the past years. Not only the tourists, but many residents as well, go shopping in Chinatown as regularly as in the white shopping district. Almost invariably they stop and talk with the wee Mongols they meet en route. The latter are not so shy as they used to be. In fact, most of them go to an oriental school or kindergarten and can talk good English, with a quaint accent and gestures that make them very entertaining.

Some of them sell li-chee nuts, preserved ginger and chewing gum to white visitors on Dupont street, Chinatown's highway. One of these is the pet of every one, white or yellow, who visits or lives in a Chinese quarter. She is a pert little maid, known as "Ruby"—English for a name you couldn't possibly pronounce. She trots back and forth with her basket, clad in a wondrous braid-appliqued pair of pajamas, a pink bow in her dusky hair. Every one in Chinatown knows Ruby, and it is said that her father and several sisters and brothers live comfortably from the profits of her sales.

Everywhere one goes along Dupont and intersecting streets there are children. At the noon hour they are especially evident. They stand in doorways and munch cakes, or chew bamboo, looking up at you very seriously as you pass. Besides wearing very strange looking costumes, the small children are curiously padded. Some of the infants, who are just able to toddle, look as if a keg had been slipped over their bodies and then covered with the ordinary clothing, which is much the same in the male Chinese, large or small.

As they grow older the colors become more somber, reaching dark gray for every day or black for dressy effects when they are full-grown. Of course some of the festive robes are quite gorgeous, but these are seldom to be seen to any general extent, except during the Chinese new year season—lasting a fortnight early in February.

Just before the opening of the new year in Chinatown, booths are built in the streets, in which are sold fruits and

ENSMALL

Please let me know if "ensmall," meaning the opposite of "enlarge," is a good English word? Can you give me the name of any writer who has used it? asks a correspondent of the Ladies Home Journal.

In reply it says: "Ensmall" is recognized as a good English word, although it is usually marked "rare" in the dictionaries. William M. Thomson used it in his popular work on Palestine, "The Land and the Book" (1857). More recently Hudson Maxim used it in his introduction to "The Science of Poetry" (1910).

FROM OLD SHELL INTO NEW ONE

IT was low tide and Malcolm Kyle was taking a walk along the shore with Miss Harson, who was his mother's guest.

"Hello! here's an odd fish!" he cried, as he picked up a black affair like a japanned plate, that had been lying on the sand.

It was an odd thing, sure enough, though not exactly a fish—a dark, thin, flat shell, shaped like a horseshoe, with a long spike-like tail."

"This is the castoff coat of Mr. Limulus," said Miss Harson. "He is a member of the crab family and has a care-free habit of strewing his old clothes around the beach."

Malcolm laughed at this idea, and Miss Harson continued.

This particular crab has a great many peculiarities. His queer shape is just like the bottom of a horse's foot with the addition of a tail, so he is called a horseshoe crab; and, as he is very fond of digging, he finds his shell particularly useful. His shell conveniently divides into two pieces. The front piece bends down and shovels up the dirt; the hard, sharp tail is planted firmly against the ground, and his eight or ten feet throw out the dirt on both sides. In a very short time he has dug himself out of sight."

"Well," said Malcolm, "that's very funny. I'd like to see Mr. Horseshoe at his digging."

The mother horseshoe has a strange way of managing her eggs and does not trouble herself much about her little ones. On some day in May or June she digs a hole in the sand, drops her

NOT GIVING-UP

Among some skaters was a boy so small and so evidently a beginner that his frequent mishaps awakened the pity of a tender-hearted, if not wise, spectator. "Sonny, you are getting all bumped up," she said. "I wouldn't stay on the ice and keep falling down so; I'd just come off and watch the others."

The child looked from his adviser to the shining steel on his feet and answered, half indignantly: "I didn't get some new skates to give up with; I got 'em to learn how with."

Hard tasks are never sent for us "to give up with"; they are always intended to awaken strength, skill and courage in learning how to master them.—Exchange.

FASHIONABLE CALL

A little Bee named Beatrice, and an "Ant named Antoinette," Set out one day to see their friend, a Hen named Henriette. And as they journeyed through a wood, strange things to them befel:

They met a Wolf named Wolfran, and a Lion—Lionel;

Up in a tree, a Robin sang; his name was Robin Hood.

And sometimes he was very bad, and sometimes he was good,

A Diekey-bird named Richard also sang aloud in glee,

Until a Hawk named Hawkins made him under shelter flee.

A Phoebe bird named Phoebe, and a large blue Jay named James,

Did teeter on the branches, being tired of other games;

A Whip-poor-will named William, and his mate named Wilhelmina,

Sat looking on with smiles, and ate a friendly philopene.

A Bobolink named Robert; and a small Jackdaw named John,

With a gay young Wren named Reynold, likewise sat there looking on.

A queer dormouse named Dora, and a frisky Hare named Harry,

Ran swiftly past, and said they really had no time to tarry.

A Lizard named Elizabeth crawled slowly up a tree,

A Gnat named Nathan flew about so happy and so free,

And in the brook, a Polly-wog named Polly swam about;

A Fish named Phineas was there; no one could get him out.

An Elephant, named Eleanor, a Horse—Napoleon—

Came strolling up to see if there was aught to feed upon.

In looking at these sights much time our travelers did spend,

And so, 'twas long before at last they reached their journey's end.

A Young Chick named Chiquita said:

"O, Henriette's away;

Too late you've tapped upon her Coop—she's out in her Coupe!"

So the little Bee named Beatrice, and the Ant named Antoinette,

Polyte left their calling cards along with their regret.

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade.

GOING TO SCHOOL

"His curls are cut. Now, Freddy, come And put away your sife and drum. You're big enough to go to school And learn to mind the teacher's rule. Three hearty cheers for mamma's boy, He's put in order every toy. You'll be a strong, tall man some day, So study now as well as play."

God bless the children on the street Who march to school with unfret feet. The morning greets your smiling face With day dreams and a tender grace.

TOMORROW "IS" OR "WILL BE"

VARIOUS critics of English usage have made ineffectual attempts to determine definitely whether we should say "tomorrow is Sunday" or "tomorrow will be Sunday." Those who favor the former expression maintain with some what uncertain logic that it is ridiculous to say "tomorrow will be Sunday," because when Sunday comes it is not "tomorrow" but "today." These critics would probably object for similar reasons to the expression "yesterday was Friday," because when Friday existed it was "today," not "yesterday."

The supporters of the form "tomorrow will be Sunday" condemn "tomorrow is Sunday" because "is" can refer only to things that exist, and as "tomorrow" does not exist "is" must be rejected. As no one has thus far volunteered to de-

pend the expression "tomorrow was Sunday," we are likely to conclude that tomorrow never was, is not, and never will be anything. Perhaps we may find a moral in this, entirely apart from the question of English usage.

When Tennyson in his early manhood published the volume of his "Poems" (1833) he included a little "Song" which he wisely suppressed in every subsequent authorized edition of his works.

"Who can say

"Why today

Tomorrow will be Yesterday?"

If it is true, as the poet seems to take for granted, that "tomorrow today will be yesterday," it is equally true that "yesterday today was tomorrow." Certain critics will object that "today" can exist in the present only; it was nothing yesterday and will be nothing tomorrow. They will likewise emphasize the absurdity of saying that anything "was tomorrow" or "will be yesterday." There appears to be no satisfactory way of phrasing the ideas conveyed in those brief sentences except by some roundabout process of substitution that had better be left unattempted.

In the present dilemma we may safely say either "tomorrow is Sunday" or "tomorrow will be Sunday." If we wish to lay stress upon the idea that Sunday is the coming day, "is" should be used in preference to "will be." If, however, we have in mind the casual passing of time without attaching any particular significance to the name of the day that is to follow today, we should use "will be."—Ladies' Home Journal.

PURPLE COUNTRY

"O mamma!" "Well, Bess?" "A little girl in our room at school came from Roumania! Just think of being born away up in that little purple spot on the map!"—Youths' Companion.

CAMERA CONTEST



Sledding in the Philippines; water buffalo drawing young Filipinos over a sandy road

HOW would you like to go sledding on the sand, and after such a queer-looking animal as is pictured above? It would be a new experience for a great majority of the young readers of the Monitor.

The animal with the immense horns is one of the carabao, or water buffaloes, so useful in the Philippine islands, and the youngsters are Filipinos.

One of the latter bears on her head a tray which probably contains rice. The photograph is sent by Tommie Morgan of New York, who gets this week's one-dollar award. He writes:

"Snow is unknown in the Philippines, but riding on sleds of seasoned bamboo and drawn over the sandy roads by the water buffalo is an amusement enjoyed by the Filipino children, here pictured as sledding home after a day spent in rice harvesting."

The water buffalo is the acknowledged horse, steam engine and dynamo of the Filipinos. This animal's great strength, cloven hoofs and powerful horns render it useful in all localities, either the hemp districts, plowing rice paddies or cutting the air and churning the water into foam by splashing his long, flat horns in the water. At this innocent amusement he keeps late hours, oftentimes scarcely keeping home before time to start out on another day of work."

Honorable mention: Mary Craig, Kenton, O.; Jean Macneil, Pasadena, Cal.; Adele G. Axman, Pasadena, Cal.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page." The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

LEAF SCRAP-BOOK

Let the small boy make a leaf scrap-book which will remind him all winter of the glow of the fall days. Cut a number of sheets of paper—either heavy brown wrapping paper or drawing paper—into scrap-book leaves measuring seven by nine inches. Then spend an afternoon in the woods or in the park collecting maple leaves, large and small, oak, ivy, beech, birch and elm leaves in as great a variety of color as possible. Provide the lad with a finely pointed lead-pencil and a box containing colored crayons, red, orange, yellow and brown, and he is ready for the hand-work of making the scrap-book. A leaf is laid in the center of each sheet of paper and the child holds it in place with one hand as he draws around it with his pencil. Removing it, he fills in the outline with color, reproducing as closely as possible the tints of the original leaf. Beautiful color effects may be obtained by using one crayon over the other, a splash of yellow on a red leaf, a dash of orange or red to light a dull brown leaf. The sheets of paper are bound together by means of ribbon or paper fasteners, making a really beautiful book.

The canyons, especially on the American side, are grand, and in places are walled hundreds of feet high. Some of these walls have a castled appearance, great pillars of stone standing in giant rows, as though carved by man. Swallows nest by thousands in caves in the canyon walls.

ONE finds much picturesque scenery in western Texas. The Alpine range attains an altitude of 5000 feet. An elevated plateau extends into Mexico, where it is flanked, 60 miles south of the Rio Grande, by the Santa Rosa mountains. The Rio Grande cuts through this country from west to east, and 25 miles south of it the Santiago river does the same thing. The Pecos and Devil rivers cut this plateau in its upper half, from north to south. They run parallel to each other, and empty into the Rio Grande. All the river courses are practically canyons, through which the water from springs flows in a constant, clear stream. The bottoms are full of timber. Many pecan trees of great size and age grow there.

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BOY SCOUTS DO USEFUL THINGS

EDWARD SPANHOOFD, teacher in St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and scout master, registered with the Boy Scouts of America, has got the boys interested in clearing and conquering brown tail moths, says an exchange. Prominent citizens of Concord, who are interested in forestry, gladly have furnished the money to pay the boys, and already thousands of the moths' nests have been destroyed.

The boy scouts of Chicago are aiding the city authorities in a fight against the tussock moth. J. H. Frost, city forester of Chicago, has made arrangements with H. H. Simmons, field secretary of

the Boy Scouts of America, by which the boys will be organized into a systematic search for the pests. The boys will be supplied with hand sprayers and will hunt for the insects and the cocoons on the trunks of the trees.

The boy scouts in Jersey are fighting the mosquitoes. Out in Kansas they are trying to clear off the flies. In New Hampshire and Ohio the scouts are doing everything possible to protect the birds. In almost every state in the Union they are planting trees. Boys like to help the firemen, and the police, realizing that a boy's help is much better than his annoyance, are training the boys in police work and various activities.

MEANINGS OF WORDS DIFFER

HOMELY primarily means pertaining to home. With us it has come to stand for something unattractive or ugly.

It is not considered complimentary, especially when used to describe a woman. In England, on the contrary, it retains its original meaning and is defined by the word domestic. It is intended to convey a compliment, when applied to an English woman. There are a number of words used in an entirely different sense by our English neighbors and ourselves.

A "spool of cotton" is not to be found in London—but a "reel of thread" is easily available. It will save time to go to that city provided with that article, or to learn what to call things before going shopping over there.

Beware of uttering the word "waiter" except to designate the attendant who serves you. A waiter is a human being and a tray is the platter on which your meals are handed about. Do not make the mistake of using one for the other.

Our use of "cracker" is puzzling to our British friends. With them it does not apply to anything eatable. A "cracker" is a powder-filled explosive—nothing else. "Biscuit" is the proper word for an article of diet.

"Ride" and "drive" have distinctive uses in the two countries. "Riding" means exercise on horseback, exclusively, with the British, and they use the word "driving" when the outing is taken in a vehicle of some sort.—Christian Intelligencer.

Not for Any One Class

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Clean Daily Newspaper for All Who Read

SULTANA FUDGE

Melt one fourth cup of butter and stir into one cup of molasses, one half cup of milk. Boil four minutes. Scrape fine two squares of unsweetened chocolate and stir in; add, after boiling four minutes more, one half teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Take from the fire and beat until it will spread; stir in two thirds cup of chopped English walnuts and one third cup of Sultana raisins; pour in buttered tins, cool and cut into squares.

* * *

Commoner.

garden?" asked Sentinel Bird.
"Honey!" said Mr. Bumble Bee.
"For whom?" asked Sentinel Bird.
"For myself, of course!" said Mr. Bumble Bee.
"Then you will have to pay," said Sentinel Bird, and Mr. Bumble Bee grumbled, for the bill was so large.
Next came Mr. Honey Bee, and Sentinel Bird asked him the same questions.
"Honey from the flowers," said Mr. Honey Bee.
"For whom?" asked Sentinel Bird.
"For people who live in the cottage over the wall," answered Mr. Honey Bee.
"Then you may go free," said Sentinel Bird; and just then along came Mr. Wasp. He said he was getting mud by the fountain.
There was again a sound of "Buzz, buzz, buzz!" and over the wall into the garden there went a wasp. He was a long, dark blue fellow with a queer body and a waist that was almost not a waist at all. He had a brisk, business-like way, and went at once to the fountain, and began to hunt for a spot where water spattered over upon the pathway. Then he set to work rolling a little mud ball to

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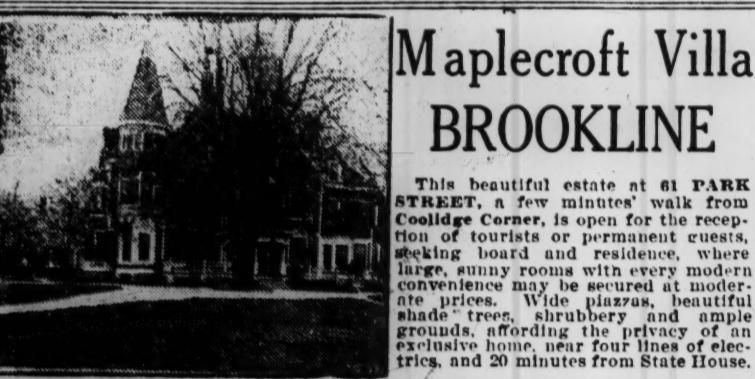
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"In 1761 William Ramsey built a double-keeled boat at Ft. Pitt, which, according to an account lent by James Kenney, a fur trader, was propelled by a paddle wheel turned by a treadle worked by foot power. No doubt this was the original of the thousands of paddle-wheel vessels which have since that early date traversed the waters of the three rivers."

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BOYS OF TWO NATIONS SHOWN HOW TO SWIM



HEBEDEN H. CORSAN

DEMAND FOR AUTOS AFFECTING BUSINESS SAYS A U. S. CONSUL

WASHINGTON — Albert Halstead,

United States consul at Birmingham, Eng., has sent an interesting report to the department of commerce and labor concerning the effect the automobile is having on other business in the United Kingdom. Mr. Halstead is a son of Murat Halstead, the Ohio journalist of a former day, and has been in the consular service for half a dozen years. Previously he had been a correspondent in this city for several Ohio newspapers.

Mr. Halstead says that while the increased use of the automobile in England has brought prosperity to the automobile and cycle makers, as well as those who deal in accessories, it has apparently had a detrimental effect on other lines of business. One of the leading house painters and decorators in Birmingham tells him that the people of England are spending their money for automobiles and their upkeep and not for the redecoration and repainting of their houses.

"For example," says Mr. Halstead, "it was stated that where it was customary at regular intervals to have the house done over inside, the owners are now contenting themselves with whitewashing the ceilings and such other work as is necessary to prevent the property from deteriorating. People here are living more in hotels and on the roads. This is confirmed by the head of the largest furniture and house-furnishing house in the Midlands, who says that the furniture trade has been seriously affected by the desire of the people to have automobiles."

The method usually pursued in each place is for the local Y. M. C. A. to cooperate with the public schools. An invitation is sent to the schools, and boys who cannot swim are dismissed in classes of 30, each under a leader, and march to the Y. M. C. A. swimming tank. Here each class is given 20 minutes instruction, and classes are held daily, frequently from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Each boy is given two lessons, which are generally found sufficient.

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People are spending less time at home, caring less for the attractiveness of home, and devoting their surplus money, and even more than their surplus, to the purchase of automobiles and their upkeep. Many are purchasing cars without any idea as to the cost of their maintenance and the loss through depreciation. It is believed by British merchants that inasmuch as the English people are essentially a home-loving people, the present inclination will eventually subside.

"Real estate agents state that there has been a decided tendency for people who do not own their own homes and even for some who do to take smaller houses and to spend the consequent saving in the purchase and maintenance of automobiles. The theaters make the same complaint, as do the dealers in musical instruments, while booksellers and dealers in men's and women's clothing and costume makers, also find the motor car and the motor cycle a bar to trade.

"Of course, the great majority of the British people do not have incomes which warrant indulgence in motor cars, and these people continue to take a pardonable pride in their homes, but at the same time it is evident that the increased cost of living has had its influence on all classes of the people."

DAVID H. MOFFAT ESTATE \$14,550,000

DENVER—The final appraisement of the estate of the late David H. Moffat was completed Friday. The total value is placed at \$14,550,000. Mr. Moffat was interested in practically all the best mines in the state and had investments in almost every mining district.

well-known story of the Scandinavian traveler who, safely on board of a departing ship, shouted to his traveling companion who reached the dock after the ship was well away from the wharf: "Yump, You, yump. You can make it in a couple of yumps!" It is evident that what "Yon" needed to make his purpose win was not to be found in his ability to make extraordinary "yumps," but in the old-fashioned virtue of being on time. So it is that even the "genius" wins not because of his extraordinary gifts of intellect, but because of his substantial ballast that enables him to go safely forward with his sails widespread.

An enthusiasm without some good hard sense attached to it is likely to meet with mishap. The unwisdom of a too ardent optimism is set forth in the

Hebeden H. Corsan Is Young Canadian Who Tours All North America for Y. M. C. A. Swimming Work

CRAWL STROKE IS NOW WELL KNOWN

TORONTO, Ont.—Not often does a young man become so proficient in any line of sport at the age 19 that he is in demand as an instructor practically all over this continent. Such, however, is the remarkable and unique record achieved by Hebeden H. Corsan, expert swimmer of this city, and a native Canadian.

Mr. Corsan has just returned from his second annual tour of Canada and the United States in the capacity of swimming instructor of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the continent, having visited in the course of his travels, which covered 12 months, every state in the Union except Montana and Utah, and points in Canada from Labrador to Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Corsan admitted to your correspondent that at first he had difficulty in acquiring the art, but that later on it all seemed to come to him naturally, which should be encouraging to beginners everywhere. Today Hebeden H. Corsan swims in 52 different ways, and is known among his associates as the "human fish."

The particular stroke which is made a specialty of on the travel tours is known as the "Corsan crawl," which is designed especially for speed, without being fatiguing, and without being difficult to learn. This stroke is said to be superior to either the Australian or American crawl, and is probably better known in Chicago, New York and other American centers than it is here.

It was worked out by Mr. Corsan, Sr., who is swimming instructor at the University of Toronto, but who spends several months each year instructing across the line, where his methods have won approval among the leading experts. He has recently filled a two weeks' engagement at Chicago for \$500, teaching his method of crawl swimming to the Amateur Athletic Federation instructors.

In the United States alone last year, father and son taught 30,000 boys and young men to swim. This year's totals on Hebeden Corsan's tour have not yet been compiled, but figures for some of the places are available, and it is interesting to note that at Worcester, Mass., in one week 2400 boys were taught to swim, at Winnipeg 1200 were taught in one week, while in four months on the Pacific coast 7000 mastered the art under Mr. Corsan's instruction.

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THE selected editorial comments today deal with the reciprocity campaign in Canada which ends Sept. 21.

NEW YORK HERALD—Less than a week remains before the voters of Canada will register their will on reciprocity at the polls, but already the signs of Liberal success are so plentiful as to be almost overwhelming. With Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Liberal associates making a brilliant canvass from one coast to the other, the Conservatives seem to have lost most of their aggressiveness.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Unterminated by the annexation scarecrow, the Canadian trades congress' executive committee has declared warmly in favor of closer trade relations with the best part of the North American continent. The case has not been better stated than in the committee's words: "Reciprocity has long been recognized in the international trade union movement, and we see no danger to anything but the pockets of a few interested capitalists in permitting the people of the two countries to swap knives, if they see fit to do so, without the intervention of a horde of customs officials."

TORONTO GLOBE—Some workmen may be deceived by the superficially plausible arguments in favor of trade obstruction. But the leaders who have given serious attention to the economic questions affecting their special interests can clearly discern the effect of suppressing or obstructing commerce. They recognize in the pending change a measure of relief from needless burdens.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—The election on Sept. 21 will be found turning on the annexation cry. How far the

ANNUAL EXCURSION TO HOOSAC TUNNEL

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23

FROM

BOSTON

\$2.00 Round \$2.00

Special Train Leaves at 8:30 A. M.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST TUNNELS

Operated and Lighted by

Boston Symphony Begins Thirty-First Year

New Soloists in Departments of Voice, Violin and Piano Appear and New Reger and Bantock Pieces Are Heard Early

LISZT CENTENARY PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY MR. FIEDLER

AUCTION SALES of the Symphony concert seats for the coming season are held at Symphony Hall the week of Monday, Sept. 25, in the following order:

Monday, Sept. 25, \$18 seats for the Friday afternoon rehearsals; Tuesday, Sept. 26, \$10 seats for the rehearsals; Thursday, Sept. 28, \$18 seats for the Saturday evening concerts; Friday, Sept. 29, \$10 seats for the concerts.

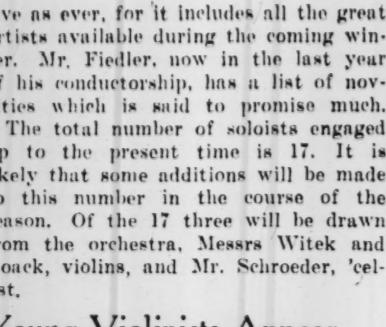
The sales will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. The second balcony rehearsal seats will be withheld from the



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)
MISS KATHARINE GOODSON
English pianist remembered for recital and orchestral appearances of recent season is in Symphony schedule



(Photo by Gessford, New York)
EFRÉM ZIMBALIST
New product of Leopold Auer's violin classes in St. Petersburg Conservatory made his first appearance Oct. 27



(Copyright by Gessford, New York)
JOSEF HOFMANN



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York)
MISS KATHLEEN PARLOW
Young Canadian violinist taught by Auer has already found place in heart of American musical public



Annual Bidding for Season Seats Which Takes Place in Symphony Hall Is Preliminary to Starting Work of Concerts

TWO WESTERN TRIPS AMONG ITEMS IN 1911-2 PROSPECTUS

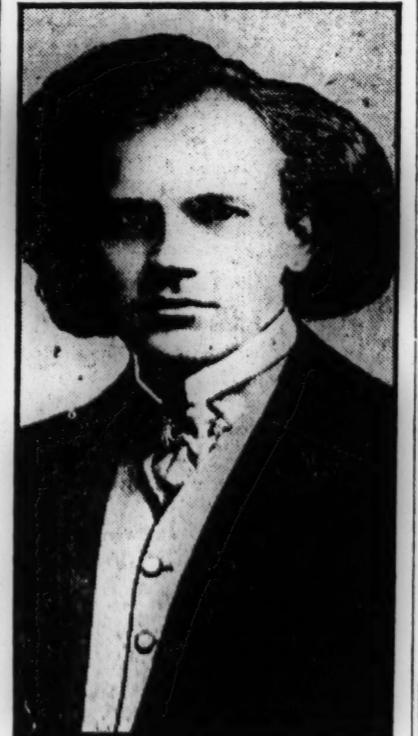


Mme. Maud Powell was last heard
American pianist who has won Symphony
solo honors in past years
will reappear

The successor of Milka Ternina in Munich, she is in the front rank of dramatic sopranos. Madame Schumann-Heink holds a place all her own in the affections of the American public and her appearances with the Symphony orchestra are always brilliant.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist who made her debut in Boston with the orchestra toward the end of last season, won a success that made a return engagement inevitable.

Mme. Maud Powell was last heard



WILHELM BACHAUS
German pianist has refrained from coming to America until his reputation was firmly established

with the orchestra in the Sibelius concerts. This year she has a new concerto by Max Bruch.

Josef Hofmann returns to America this year solely to fill a number of engagements with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Ganz and Mr. Bauer return after several years of absence.

The programs of the first five concerts follow:

Oct. 6 and 7—Weber, overture, "Jubilee"; Schumann, symphony in B-flat major, No. 1 op. 35; Mozart, aria, "Blondina" from "Il Seraglio"; Rossini, intermezzo Goldoni, op. 127, for string orchestra; Charpentier, aria from "Louise"; Reger, comedy overture, op. 120 (first time in America). Soloist, Mme. Alma Gluck.

Oct. 13 and 14, thirtieth anniversary of the orchestra: Beethoven, symphony in E flat major, No. 3, op. 55, "Eroica"; Schubert, symphony in B minor, "Unfinished," No. 8; Brahms, academic festival overture.

Oct. 20 and 21, Liszt anniversary:

MUSICAL ARTISTS

During the Musical Season 1911-12

MAUD POWELL will tour this country again. With her will be Waldemar Liao-chowsky, the German pianist. Arrangements for appearances en route can be made with H. Godfrey Turner of 1402 Broadway, New York.

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although she is not unknown here in Boston. Mme. Gluck's rise in her profession has been extraordinarily rapid. Though a Roumanian by birth, she has lived in America practically all her life and all her studies and all her career have been in this country. Three years ago she was taking minor parts in the Metropolitan Opera Company; today, according to the managers, she is one of the most sought after singers before the public.

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Fifteen minutes from Park st. subway just across Harvard bridge from the Back Bay; on Massachusetts ave., next to Riverbank Court. Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 5 outside rooms. Bath and reception halls finished in quartered oak. Panelled dining rooms. Vacuum cleaning system; steam heat and janitor service; every modern convenience. Rents from \$300.00 to \$2000.00 per month. Plans furnished on application to F. W. NORRIS & CO., 620 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge.

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677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander streets. 8 minutes from South Station and 20 from Winter and Washington streets; a large house of the first class, with painstaking management, superior cafe and modest prices. Non-housekeeping and housekeeping suites, 2 rooms with bathroom to 8 rooms, \$300 to \$1100, unfurnished, or well furnished. The Gladstone is also a many ordinary satisfactory house. Illustrated booklets on request.

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Windermere Terrace

1075 Boylston st., Eight rooms of good size with square hall; open fires and all conveniences; \$300.

All the above have intelligent service, and are kept in repair.

J. D. HARDY,

10 High St., June, Summer St.

THE WESTLAND

New two and three room Suites, Bath and Kitchenette

Modern in every way, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, steam heat, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.

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Apply to Janitor on premises or

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No. 136. Suite of six rooms and bath.

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Nos. 827 and 845 Boylston St. Suites of eight rooms and bath.

Apply to Janitor, or to CABOT, CAROB & FORBES, 60 State St., Tel. Main 5427.

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Cor. Clarendon and Boylston Sts., COPELEY SQUARE

Very attractive suite of 2 rooms and bath.

All modern conveniences. Apply to

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Modern Light Housekeeping Apartments

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2 single rooms with buffet and bath; steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Rents \$20 to \$22. 429 Brookline Avenue, Boston.

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UPPER APARTMENT of a two-family house; eight rooms and bath; piazza back and front; excellent location; rent, \$35. 151 Marlboro St., Cambridge.

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STYLEROOFT APARTMENT in quiet neighborhood, convenient to all other convenience. Heat, hot water, janitor service. Apply to J. H. HOWLETT & CO., 212 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 1142-W.

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A few nights ago little Robert was taken to a concert and created a laugh during a very beautiful clarinet solo, with violin and bass viol accompaniment by saying:

"Mamma, which one is it mooing?"

It was the bass viol.—Woman's Home Companion.

RIVALS FOR HONORS

When the Scots Greys were recently marching from Edinburgh to Barry they passed through a village where their band and soldierly bearing were the admiration of the people who flocked out to see them.

When they had passed, a hardly yokel turned to a companion, who, like himself was a member of the recently formed local "terrier" company and said: "Well, Jock, what d'ye think o' thae?"

"Think o' them?" was the reply. "Well, we'll have to look out, for w' a little maid drill they'll soon be as guid as us."—Argonaut.

YOUTHFUL LOGIC

The teacher in elementary mathematics looked hopefully about the room. "Now, children," she said, "I wish you to think very carefully before you answer my next question."

"Which would you rather have, three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with three apples in each bag?" asked the teacher.

"Three bags with two apples in each bag," said a boy in one of the last seats, while the class still debated as to the best answer.

"Why, Paul?" asked the teacher.

"Because there'd be one more bag to bust," announced the practical young mathematician.—Youths' Companion.

AUTUMN

Now autumn's wealth In glittering store unrolled, A sun of silver And a land of gold. —Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

EXPLAINED

The Visitor.—The morning attendance at your fair seems remarkably large.

The Native.—Yep. Th' new Binkville brass band doesn't play until afternoon.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE

Jones—I say, I heard an awfully funny thing the other day. (Proceeds to recite merrily and mildewed chestnut at great length.)

Jim—Ah! that reminds me of a man I once met in Nyasaland.

Jones (without interest)—What about him?

Jim—Oh, nothing; only he'd never heard that story of yours before.—Punch.

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DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas is to entertain on Oct. 16 and 17 the sixtieth annual encampment of Texas Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Headquarters for the gathering will be in Odd Fellows hall on Main and Austin streets.

CAPITAL TO GET PAINTINGS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The board of public ground and buildings at the meeting in October will take up the matter of having mural paintings prepared for the 14 lunettes in the north corridor of the capital. An appointment has been made with John W. Alexander, the Pittsburgh artist, to meet the board of that time.

This includes the assessments of non-operative property made by county assessors, amounting to \$2,226,044,628, the assessments of operative property made by the state board of equalization amounting to \$230,084,745, and the assessments of railroads, also made by the state board, amounting to \$14,106,891.

This includes the assessments of non-operative property made by the state board of equalization for the purpose of determining taxes for state purposes total \$37,251,636. This is more than \$40,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by the state tax commission of the operative property that would be withdrawn from county taxation under the operation of constitutional amendment number one.

The estimate made by the tax commission amounted to \$35,601,394.

State Controller Nye states that under the new order of things created by the constitutional amendment there will be from this time on two classes of assessed values in every county. The first will be the general roll, or, as it is sometimes called, the non-operative roll.

This includes everything except the property of the corporations with drawn for taxation for state purposes only.

STATE ASSESSMENT TOTAL IN CALIFORNIA NEAR THREE BILLIONS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The total of

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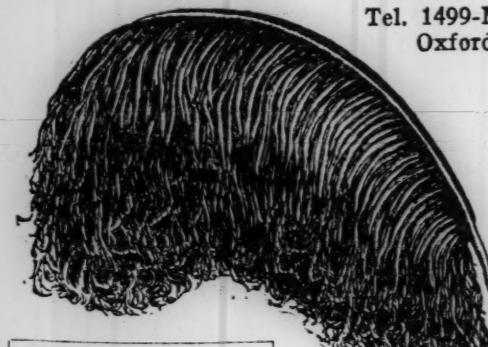
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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1/3 to 1/2 From Store Prices

By our method of selling Crown Made Plumes direct from our factory we save you part of immense profit of exporters, importers, retailers and the whole line of middlemen. All of our feathers are selected from male birds only, and we handle the best hard, wide fine feathers, which retain their color and luster, and wear for years.

Here are a few of a list of our many bargains. Call and be convinced. Dealers take notice.



THIS WILLOW
22 in. long
18 in. wide \$6.75

WILLOWS! WILLOWS! WILLOWS!

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20-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$10.00	\$5.00
24-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$22.00	\$11.00
26-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$24.00	\$13.25
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31-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes	\$35.00	\$18.50

These must be seen to be appreciated. Three tye, three ply and all hand knotted, ranging from 22 to 30 inches wide.

	Store Price	Wholesale to you
14-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$3.00	\$1.00
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18-In. French Ostrich Plumes	\$10.00	\$5.50
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DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING and DESIGNING TAUGHT
Satisfactory in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own gowns.

DRAFTING, DESIGNING, 10 to 12,
DRESSMAKING, 2 to 4.

Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10. Call or write for particulars.
Bon Ton patterns of all kinds.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curlers, waves and pins. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for babies' hair. At all stores or 25¢ a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home growing plan.

There are so many electric heating devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pad, Telephone etc., that we should like to offer you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET

Refuse and Garbage Receiver

Ready to Use French Process

To clean White Ostrich Feathers at home. It leaves them white and fluffy. 25 cents a package. Address:

P. M. MOLINARO
4601 West Sixth St., LOS ANGELES, CAL

Front and Back Laced Corsets

CUSTOM MADE
Designed especially for Corsette—Guaranteed to keep original shape.

MISS B. W. LOGAN
Stuart Building, 462 Boylston St., Boston

"TO ALL WHO LOVE A PRETTY HAT"—Smart, original up-to-date French millinery, for every occasion; always a large selection, and at really moderate prices; petticoats, dresses, jackets, coats, veils, various oddments. "L'ELERAFF," 19 Pelham St., South Kensington Station, London, Eng.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.
Wall Papers and Awnings.

700 WASHINGTON ST., COR. BENTON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have no equal; sold everywhere. 10c and 25c the bottle at your grocer's.

UDNIT

PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating last 1 to 2 weeks or more). 10c gets, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. WON'T SMELL. Longer time between coatings. So many more shives in a package (only ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 91 H.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

WATCHES

Reliable Guaranteed Watch for Only \$1.00



Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem set, American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut pinions, straight line escapement, all parts of Watch are engraved, the case is solid with sunken second dial and beautifully embossed rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which is not gold or silver or any metal. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. Weight is a solid piece, keeled and both work and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is the only Watch less than any \$1.00. Watch ever offered before. Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only \$1.00.
LEONARD, BROWN & CO., Dept. B, 1 Washington Street — Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Fred T. Pote
Milliner to the Trade

19 Temple Place

Pattern and Tailored Hats. Practical high class models in studies of becomingness.

Velour Hats in all grades and shades are our specialty this season.

Shampooing Manicuring Hairdressing

BEST GRADE HAIR GOODS
ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT
HARRIET E. BRAZEE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
25 Winter St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

25c Cover Troubles Forever



Patented in U. S. and Canada. If you do your own ironing you know what a bother it is to change covers. Here is a simple trick. Take the new cover and get it tight and smooth. Quick Catch Clips do away with all facing and sewing. Fit any board. Enable you to change covers in a minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands of women use them—and a woman is the inventor. Send 25c in coin now and you won't forget THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., Station B, Cleveland, O.

A few good agents wanted.

SAVE 33 1/3%
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

Direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality, cost, and value. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER-MIN. EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquettes.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER does it.

It stays in the air and pervades the whole house with its delightful and fascinating perfume. It drives away mosquitoes.

Price 25 cents

Send 4c in postage for a FREE SAMPLE of FIX-ALL Cement.

Harrison Supply Company

5 Dorchester Avenue Extension BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

HAVE AN AEROFUME IN YOUR HOME

The Wonderful Egyptian Aerofume and Aerogen prevents all disagreeable odors arising in the home from whatever source.

IT STAYS IN THE AIR

for years and years.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO., 35 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. Maker of Cando, the best Silver Polish.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation

6 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices

the contents of which are to be transacted.

Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance;

send expert men to unpack.

Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor.

Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us.

We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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EASTERN STATES

EASTERN STATES

CENTRAL STATES

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT or housekeeper living in Wakefield would like position; is competent and satisfactory; Protestant; mention No. 5404 HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 22, Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2559. 21

BILLING CLERK—Young woman having 5 years' experience in billing; (Divorcee); mention No. 5405 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 96 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass. 19

BOOKKEEPER (e. c.) \$30, single, residing Everett; \$12.00 weekly; expenses covered. Mention No. 5409 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 19

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CHAMBERLAIN—Experienced, wants position in hotel or lodging house; refs. MARGARET MCCARTHY, 27 Carter st., Boston. 19

CHAMBER MAIDS—Offer 12 positions. MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. Tre. 503. 19

CLERICAL—Young lady who has had several years' experience would like position in American home; wishes position. Please address by letter only. MRS. ANNIE M. COLE, 44 Gale ave., Weston, Mass. 22

CLERK—Young colored woman of ability desires position in New York city as an amanuensis or办事员 of some kind; operates Remington machine. Address MISS L. WILSON, 45 Winthrop st., Springfield, Mass. 22

CLERICAL—Young lady (19) would like position in office; some knowledge bookkeeping; Brooklyn or Boston preferred; references. ELIZABETH A. LONG, FELLOW, 124 Harvard st., Brooklyn. 19

CLERICAL—Position wanted as general office clerk, with some stenography. MILDRID RILEY, 99 Rutland st., Boston. 21

CLERICAL—Young colored woman seeking position as clerical or private secretary; operates four typewriters; several years' experience; will go anywhere. MISS NINA WILSON, 87 W. Rutland st., Boston. 21

CLERICAL—Young lady would like clerical position based on her experience in tempo. JOSEPHINE PROUT, 55 Main st., Waltham, Mass. 19

COLLEGE GRADUATE—studied abroad; experienced teacher; desires position reading and writing French; address, Mrs. ALICE M. KIMBALL, 33 Hemenway st., Boston. 16

COMPANION—ATTENDANT, refined, educated, leisure position with elderly lady; KATHARINE BRADLEY, 75 Tremont st., Lawrence, Mass. 19

COMPANION-GOVERNESS desires position; teaching children needed; special instruction or reading aloud to elderly person. MARY O. POWELL, rd., Dorchester, Mass. 19

COMPANION—Young lady desires position as companion or attendant to old man; good health; reliable; best references. MARIE COOKE, 62 Regent st., Roxbury, Mass. 19

COMPANION, wishes position with elderly person; good health; capable, regular attendants; very good references. LENA C. WILEY, 422 Mass. ave., Boston. 19

COMPANION—Woman wishes to exchange services as companion or maid; address, Mrs. C. CURTIS, 443 Chestnut st., Lynn, Mass. 22

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT'S position wanted by young English girl; or parlor and chamber work or with elderly people; with maid; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 16

COMPOSITOR wants position in any city of the country; references given. Andrew H. M. JACKSON, 214 W. Newton st., Boston. 18

COOK wants club work in Cambridge; experience; best reference; in good reliable place. (German Protestant). HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 16

COOK and SECOND MAID—Two capable girls desire positions together; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGCY., 570 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W. 19

COOK—Experienced, Protestant; desires position in small family of adults, no laundry work; near Boston; best references. MRS. A. C. HANDY, 155 Shattuck st., Revere, Mass. 19

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Situations wanted by neat, competent girls; good references. Apply to MISS McREILAN, Emp. Office, 126 Massachusetts ave., corr. Boylston st., Boston. 22

COOK—Second maid (colored) would like place together in Cambridge; experience; good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 16

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Stocks Make Good Advance, Closing at Top

URGENT COVERING OF SHORT ACCOUNT ADVANCES PRICES

Some Good Recoveries From the Week's Low Level Established—Market Tone Is Generally Better

LONDON IS STEADY

Notwithstanding temporary rallies due almost entirely to the covering of shorts, the week has witnessed almost a continuous decline in the securities markets. The drop in the market leaders has been a feature, although the losses extended throughout the list.

One of the most important factors which influenced the decline was the Moroccan situation. The very unsettled condition of foreign markets exerted a disturbing effect upon New York securities, and the lowest prices of the year were reached this week. The price level is now about three or four points above the lowest of the year 1910.

Pessimism has run rampant on Wall street. Traders have been unable to see anything except the gloomy side of conditions. The business of the country does not bear out this view as there has been moderate improvement in various lines.

Urgent covering of shorts was in evidence during the early sales of the New York market today. The leaders recorded a gain of a point or more during the first few minutes. The sentiment generally was improved owing to better advices from abroad. Lehigh Valley, Amalgamated Copper and Canadian Pacific were very strong.

Local stocks were in better demand and prices advanced fractionally.

The advance in prices continued throughout most of the session. There were some declines, but the close was strong at substantial net gains for the day. Reading opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 138 $\frac{3}{4}$ and gained more than 2 points. Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 150% and rose 2 points. Southern Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ and sold above 108. Steel at 66% was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening. It advanced above 68 before the close. Canadian Pacific gained 6 points over Friday's closing, advancing to 228 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Amalgamated Copper opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 57. Lehigh Valley opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 153 and rose above 157. National Biscuit opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced well above 130.

Among the features of the local market was strength displayed by Boston & Maine and New Haven. The former opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 100 and rose 2 points further. New Haven opened unchanged at 130 and rose to 133 before receding. Lake Copper opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold up around 26. Good gains were made by Calumet & Arizona, Old Dominion, North Butte, Arizona, Commercial, American Telephone and Shoe Machinery.

LONDON—On the stock exchange today the tone was steady for the most part. The Moroccan affair to an extent was relegated to the background. Consols were weak, however, on the firmer monetary prospects. Home rails had a harder turn.

Americans display steadiness and Canadian Pacific had a rallying tendency. Foreign securities were better.

Other departments were firm with the exception of Spanish descriptions, where there was no sign of recovery.

De Beers up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rio Tinto rallied $\frac{1}{2}$ to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The continental bourses closed quiet.

The Canadian wheat crop in three western provinces is officially estimated at from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	MINING	Open	High	Low	Last
Allouez	25	25	25	25	25
Arizona Com	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Ariz.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50
Cons Mercur	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	5	5
Copper Range	51 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Granby	7	7	7	7	7
Mass	29	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6
Nipissing	17	17	17	17	17
North Butte	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old Dominion	38	38	38	38	38
Oscoda	86	86	86	86	86
Parrot	9	9	9	9	9
Quincy	65	65	65	65	65
Shattuck & Ariz.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Superior	24 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Trinity	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
Utah Cons.	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12
Utah Copper	42 $\frac{1}{2}$				
TELEPHONES					
American	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
New England	147 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Western	16 $\frac{1}{2}$				
RAILROADS					
Athelton	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston & Albany	221	221	221	221	221
Boston Elevated	127	127	127	127	127
Boston & Maine	102	102	102	102	102
Chicago Junction	153 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127	127	127
NY N H & II	150	133	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	133
Union Pacific	161 $\frac{1}{2}$				
West End com.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$				
West End pf.	100	100	100	100	100
MISCELLANEOUS					
Am Gas Chem	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chem	1C2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Am Phosphate pf.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sewerage pf.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Am Woolen pf.	90	90	90	90	90
General Elec	149	149	149	149	149
Mass Elec	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18
Mass Elec pf.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass Gas	62	62	62	62	62
Metropolitan	96 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Mendota	226	226	226	226	226
Portland Electric	65	65	65	65	65
Pullman	155 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Swift & Co.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Toronton	29 $\frac{1}{2}$				
United Fruits	184	184	184	184	184
Uni-Shoe Ma	42	43	42	42	42
Uni-Shoe Mac pf.	28	28	28	28	28
Uni Steel	65 $\frac{1}{2}$				
W H McElwain	103 $\frac{1}{2}$				
UNLISTED SECURITIES					
Algoma	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Zinc	22 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Boston & Corbin	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Fast Baste	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Giroux	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Hancock	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Helvetia	88 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Inspec	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Int Creek Coal pf.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Copper	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Lake	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Ray Corp	14	14	14	14	14
Sup & Boston	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
U.S. Smelting pf.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah-Apex	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2
BONDS					
Amer Tel 4s	90 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Arizona Commercial 6s	45	45	45	45	45
NY Cotton Yarn 5s	99 $\frac{1}{2}$				
RAILWAY EARNINGS					
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN					</

Market Reports • Produce • Shipping

A SMALL MARGIN OVER DIVIDENDS EARNED FOR YEAR

Swift & Company's Fiscal Period Less Favorable From Standpoint of Profits Than Former Years

LESS MEAT BOUGHT

The fiscal year of Swift & Co. ending the last of this month will make unfavorable comparison with either of the last three fiscal years. The 7 per cent dividend on the \$60,000,000 stock has been earned safely enough with about 2 per cent to spare. This is, however, a much closer margin than in 1910 when share profits of 11½ per cent were accumulated and contrasts with the splendid results of the 1909 and 1908 years when 13½ per cent and 15 per cent respectively were earned on the then \$50,000,000 capital stock.

The entire profits for the shares will be accumulated out of production and sale of the countless by-products which have become such a feature of the packing business. There was no net money whatever in the sale of meat.

The packers generally anticipated a much better year than they have had. Two main factors account for the decline. One has been the protracted depression in business, cutting off the buying power of the people. The other has been the undoubted fact that people have been weaned away in part from the meat-eating habit. The consumption of meat in this country is certainly 10 per cent to 12 per cent under normal, even after making allowance for business depression. Experience shows that when people restrict meat consumption they are invariably slow in resuming the old habits.

Of course, there is this to remember. The slow but persistent slackening of meat consumption in 1909 and 1910 told far more heavily on the small independent packers than on the big concerns like Swift, Armour and Morris. As one after another small competitor went to the wall in 1910, its business was absorbed by the big packers and gains thus recorded served to bolster the volume of 1910 gross. The past year there has been very little accession to sales from this source and there has been no temptation to the larger packers to swell the volume of sales so long as small competitors had been driven from the field.

A feature of Swift & Co. operations the last two or three years has been the steady decrease in foreign sales. Coming at a time when Steel, International Harvester and such concerns are showing wonderful expansion in export business, the contrast is exceedingly interesting. Decreased production of American cattle and expanding population have taken for home consumption almost every pound of beef that the West could raise. Not only that but Swift & Co. have so far appreciated the probable situation a few years from now that they have invested between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in the Argentine cattle industry and are drawing from that source more than any other American packer. Practically the only source of supply that Swift can use for foreign sales is this Argentine field.

The year 1911 will, however, be a duplicate of 1910 in the heavy loss which Swift & Co. have taken in their tanning business. This is one by-product department which is still a long way from even paying its own way. Swift & Co. losses in tanning the past two fiscal years are understood to have been equal to fully 3 per cent on the capital stock.

The Toronto Railway Company of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on Oct. 1 to mortgage certificate and contract holders of record Sept. 15.

The International Harvester Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock payable Oct. 14 to stockholders of record Sept. 25.

The Associated Trust, 141 Mijk street, Boston, will pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 2.

The Standard Oil Cloth Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock payable Sept. 30.

The Chicago City Railway Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on its stock payable on Sept. 30.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 25.

The Eastman Kodak Company declared an extra dividend of 7½ per cent on its common stock payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 31.

The Associated Trust, 141 Mijk street, Boston, will pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on Oct. 1 to mortgage certificate and contract holders of record Sept. 15.

The International Harvester Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock payable Oct. 14 to stockholders of record Sept. 25.

The Duluth Edison Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 21.

The Toronto Railway Company of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1. From April 1909 to July 1911, the company declared 1½ per cent quarterly dividend, so the 2 per cent rate now declared increases the annual dividend from 7 to 8 per cent.

The Maine Central Railroad Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15, thus reducing the rate from 8 to 6 per cent. This road is part of the New Haven system, control of it being held by the Boston & Maine through stock ownership. In the company's annual report, recently published, announcement was made that the dividend would be reduced from 8 to 6 per cent at this time.

The disturbance that was central over Michigan yesterday morning has moved eastward and passed into the St. Lawrence valley. It has produced strong and rains in the northern districts of the state, the Mississippi region eastward to the coast. A secondary disturbance is causing snow and rain, weather along the coast south of Hatteras. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the eastern sections during the last 24 hours. A distinct cold front is moving across the extreme Northwest but pleasant weather prevails generally in the western and southern sections.

Conditions favor for this vicinity unsettled weather tonight; Sunday probably fair with slightly higher temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m. 64.32 noon 69

Average temperature yesterday, 57 1-2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 59 Albany 62

Syracuse 61 Binghamton 74

New York 61 Chicago 74

Washington 70 Des Moines 70

Jacksonville 68 Denver 84

Philadelphia 66 St. Louis 50

San Francisco 59 Portland, Me. 68

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises 5:27 High water, 7:30 a.m. 6:34 p.m.

Sun sets 5:53 7:08 a.m. 6:34 p.m.

Length of day 12:27

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY

Sun rises 5:27 High water, 7:30 a.m. 6:34 p.m.

Sun sets 5:53 7:08 a.m. 6:34 p.m.

Length of day 12:27

NEW YORK BONDS

Quotations furnished by

GHANDLER BROS. & CO.

Sales, up to 12 noon.

1000's High Low Last

1 Allis-Chalmers 58 68 68 68

5 Amer. Smelting 101½ 101½ 101½

10 Am. T. & T. conv 48 92½ 92½ 92½

5 Armonit 1½ 97 97 97

3 A. T. & SF gen 48 98½ 98½ 98½

6 A. T. & SF conv 196 98½ 98½ 98½

18 Am. T. & T. L. 1052 92½ 92½ 92½

do Lo&X col 8 92½ 92½ 92½

4 B. & O gold 98½ 98½ 98½

4 B. & O gold 98½ 98½ 98½

4 B. & O gold 98½ 98½ 98½

2 Cal Gas & Elec 52 95½ 95½ 95½

6 Cen. Leather 58 97 97 97

5 Ches. & Co. conv 93 93 93 93

2 C. & G. & S. conv 48 95½ 95½ 95½

30 C. M. & P. 8 48 94 94 94

4 C. & P. S. P. 48 98½ 98½ 98½

10 C. & P. S. P. 48 98½ 98½ 98½

10 C. & P. S. P. 48 98½ 98½ 98½

10 Colorado Ind 56 74 74 74

2 Corn Products 58 96 96 96

1 Gen. Motor 68 98 98 98

23 Int. Met 42½ 95 95 95

1 C. F. S. & M. 48 70½ 70½ 70½

2 Lake Shore 49½ 93½ 93½ 93½

21 Mid. Pac. 100½ 105½ 105½ 105½

21 Mid. Ry. & M. in 48 92 92 92

4 N. Y. Can debs 48 93½ 93½ 93½

4 Natl. Pac 1st 1997 99 99 99

1 Natl. Pac 1st mtg 100½ 100½ 100½

42 No. conv 48 102 102 102

5 U. S. Steel 48 93½ 93½ 93½

8 U. S. Steel 48 93½ 93½ 93½

2 Washburn exten 48 60½ 60½ 60½

West. Mailord conv 48 80½ 80½ 80½

1 X Y City 4 int 1958 99½ 99½ 99½

FOUR SEASON OF UNITED DRY GOODS SATISFACTORY ONE

Gain Over the Corresponding Six Months of Last Year Noteworthy Owing to General Trade Conditions

TARIFF INFLUENCE

NEW YORK—With an increase of \$61,774, or 6.48 per cent in net income, United Dry Goods Companies made a commendable showing for the fourth season of its existence, which terminated July 15. Gain over the corresponding six months of 1910 was the more noteworthy in view of the fact that the period under consideration was one of comparative unrest in dry goods circles, due principally to tariff disturbances.

As earnings of this concern are more directly dependent upon retail trade the figures would point to a healthier condition in the former than in wholesale circles. Besides owning the controlling interest in Associated Merchants Company, which in turn controls H. B. Claffin Company, United Dry Goods owns the net tangible assets of Hahne & Co., Newark; Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis; William Hengerer & Co., Buffalo; Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, a majority of the securities of Lord & Taylor, all doing a retail business.

There is not an overabundance of information for the stockholders in any of the Claffin reports and this one is no exception to the general rule. The income account begins with net earnings and finishes with amounts disbursed in dividends. A comparison of these figures with those of the corresponding season a year ago follows:

	1911	1910	Increase
Net income.....	\$1,014,588	\$923,084	\$61,774
Div.	373,119	366,768	6,351
Surplus	57,400	446,524	139,576
Fir. sur.	6,400	12,452	75,153
	1,026,199	747,363	278,836

*Decrease.

The difference in dividends and consequent diminution in surplus is accounted for by the fact that during the six months ended Jan. 15, 1911, 159 shares of preferred stock were issued to employees and 32,644 shares of common. During last season 72 shares of preferred stock were issued to employees at par.

Examination of the balance sheet shows no change in ownership of Associated Merchants securities. Other changes compared with corresponding period of 1910 are given below:

	Increase
Natl. ass'ts. sub. \$10,355,972	\$10,590,929
Cash in Un.	2,503,257
Sec. Lend & cash avail. for further inv.	3,294,400

*Decrease.

As will be noted, the company's investment in Lord & Taylor was not included in the balance sheet for the six months ended July 15, 1910, but it did appear in the next one, which was for the season ended Jan. 15, 1911. Changes in capital and surplus account have already been noted.

Report of Associated Merchants Company for the half year, which terminated Aug. 1, showed net earnings of \$855,471, against \$656,726 for corresponding period of 1910, a decrease of \$61,255, or 10.2 per cent. Although it is not specified in the report a considerable portion of this loss in business can be attributed to decrease in income from equity in the stock of the H. B. Claffin Company, whose dividend was reduced from an 8 per cent to a 6 per cent basis last April.

There has been, however, no dividend reductions on the part of Associated Merchants and prospects are that present disbursements will be continued. Dividends for the last half were paid at 6 per cent on the first preferred, 7 per cent on the second preferred and 9 per cent on the common, including the regular extras. Net income for the season just closed, however, fell short of meeting requirements by \$213,352, and were made up from the extra dividend account, which now stands at \$453,124, exclusive of a surplus amounting to \$1,666,428.

The surplus of the banks is \$23,838,725, year ago and \$8,019,950 two years ago. A decrease of 6.2 per cent.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Excess cash reserve, increase \$700,000

Specie, decrease 1,000

Legal tenders, increase 1,500,000

Deposits, increase 4,002,000

Circulation, decrease 113,000

Total loans 1,932,500,000

The surplus of the banks is \$23,838,725, year ago and \$8,019,950 two years ago.

ACTUAL BANK STATEMENT

Leads \$1,025,827,000 Increase

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NAVAL DISPLAY AT TOULON SAID TO BE EPOCH FOR FRANCE

President Fallieres Sees Fleet of Ninety-Two War Vessels in Line, a Pageant Arousing Enthusiasm of Country

SIGHT IS BRILLIANT

M. Delcasse, Congratulated, Says Every Ship Is Ready for Sudden Mobilization and Magazines Are Full

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The naval review just held at Toulon marks an epoch in French naval history. The glorious background of the Mediterranean coast, with its richly colored rocks lit up by brilliant sunshine, formed a fitting frame for the largest fleet ever assembled under the flag of the republic.

The President, M. Fallieres, accompanied by M. Caillaux, the premier, M. Delcasse, the minister of marine, and most of the other members of the cabinet, were present on the Massena, from which they inspected the whole of the fleet, which was lined up in the roadstead off Toulon to the length of some six or seven miles.

It consisted of 92 vessels in all, representing a total of 408,914 tons, carrying armaments which included 147 heavy guns, 410 of medium caliber and 882 quick firing and other small weapons.

Fleet in Two Columns

The fleet was formed up in two columns of some 5200 meters each in length and the presidential party passed down the lines from one end to the other; after which the Massena veered to the west while the two lines of the fleet made an evolution in opposite directions, finally lining up face to face at a distance of some 3600 meters apart. The evolution formed a most brilliant spectacle.

The President's vessel then steamed in the direction of Cape Brun and let go her anchor, taking up a position preparatory to the filling past singly of every unit of the fleet, which after forming itself into an immense curve passed in the following order:

Fleet Files Past

The Jules-Ferry, the flagship of Admiral Jaureguiberry, took the lead, followed by the Danton squadron with the Voltaire, the flagship of Admiral Boue de Lapayere; then came the third squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Aubert, led by his flagship, the Saint Louis; then the second squadron of the Patrie class, in the command of Vice-Admiral Bellue; then the cruisers with the Leon-Gambetta, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Dutige de Fournet, the second and third light division and the four divisions of destroyers, submarines and other units of the fleet. The fleet when in line extended for a distance of not less than 17 kilometers in length.

France Enthusiastic

An immense crowd estimated at some 200,000 persons climbed the rocks of the foreshore between Du Mourillon and Cap Brun, from which they obtained an excellent view of this magnificent pageant of French naval power, which has aroused immense enthusiasm and interest throughout France.

After the review the Massena returned to port, and on landing, a number of senators and deputies gathered round M. Delcasse and congratulated him on the success of his work as minister of the navy.

In reply to the spontaneous outburst of appreciation M. Delcasse said that the vessels they had just seen file past before them were quite ready to be commissioned. Their powder magazines were full and all of them could be mobilized immediately. It had not been his desire to make an empty show or to deceive any one; he had made a point of showing the country only those vessels which were actually complete and ready. The Victor Hugo and the Vergniaud, for instance (the two latest additions to the fleet), at a push might have been present at the review, but he would not allow it as he preferred to be absolutely sincere.

President Praises

An official banquet followed at which President Fallieres spoke in very warm terms of the magnificent spectacle, adding that the navy had never failed to show itself equal to the duties devolving upon it. It had now entered, he said, upon a path which it would resolutely follow without fear of any obstacle, until France was in possession of those means of action which would enable her to face fearlessly any eventuality the future might bring.

The country, M. Fallieres added, had shown itself by proved patriotism to be equally interested in its forces on sea and on land and had endured without complaint the heavy burdens imposed on the public finances.

For many years past the condition of

RICH MAORI LAND TO BE OPENED UP IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The Whitiataua block of 1300 acres, a rich area of land suitable for close settlement, was inspected by the Hon. James Carroll when he was in Takapau in connection with the opening of the new post office and school.

The block itself lies half way between Norseland and Takapau. It was formerly held on lease from the Maoris, and was sold by them to the government, to be disposed of as ordinary crown land.

Mr. Carroll stated that the survey for subdivision will commence immediately.

He considers it very nice property, well suited for dairy farming, and he was told locally that it could be cut up with advantage into 50-acre farms, though this is a matter he will leave to the government officers to determine.

VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG SAYS TURKEY WILL OPPOSE BRITISH AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—With reference to the question of the British negotiations on the subject of the Baghdad railway, the Vossische Zeitung, which is believed to be the mouthpiece of the Deutsche Bank, declares that from information received from Constantinople it is believed in well-informed Turkish circles that the negotiations referred to have no prospect of success. It is further announced that negotiations will in all probability be broken off.

After explaining that the aim of Great Britain is to secure the internationalization of the gulf section on such terms as would give her direct or indirect predominance, to the exclusion of Germany, the Vossische Zeitung states that the news amounts to an open rebuff for Great Britain, and that those interested will be compelled to look for other ways and means of solving the problem which must eventually be solved.

The course of study which is followed is designed to familiarize the students with the administrative and economic problems of the country. Hitherto Mr. Gokhale has maintained the society out of his private income, but it is said that its growth will oblige him to appeal to the public if the work is to be carried on at its present level.

GENERAL HERTZOG LIKED BY DUTCH

(Special to the Monitor)

BLOEMFONTEIN, So. Africa.—In order to express their appreciation of the way in which General Hertzog, union minister of justice, has defended the Dutch language, an address signed by 12,000 residents of the Orange Free State was recently presented to him.

The address contains an appreciative reference to the work done by General Hertzog in connection with language of nationality, and refers to him as the national hero par excellence who has roused the South African national spirit out of a peaceful sleep and has helped to lay the foundation of a true South African code of education based upon equal rights.

PEARL SHELLING PROSPEROUS

(Special to the Monitor)

EVESHAM.—The crop of plums in Worcestershire has been exceptionally abundant this year, and egg plums grown at Evesham have been retailed in Newbury market at the low price of 1d. per pound.

RANGOON CENSUS 293,316

(Special to the Monitor)

RANGOON, Burma.—The population of Rangoon, according to the revised census returns, which differ little from the provisional returns, is 293,316.

MAJOR COTTON VISITS AFRICAN WEST COAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Maj. Powell Cotton started in March last on an expedition to Portuguese and French Guinea, and has just returned home. So far these territories have been visited but little by Englishmen so that the trip accomplished by Maj. Powell Cotton is of considerable interest.

Referring to the expedition to one of Reuter's representatives Maj. Powell Cotton said that ever since his two expeditions into Uganda and equatorial Africa he had been most anxious to obtain some specimens from the west coast for the purpose of comparison. It was for this reason that he decided to visit Guinea.

Among the numerous observations made he noticed that the types of animals from the west coast penetrated much farther into the interior than those from the east, as was proved by the fact that many he found near the eastern tributaries of the Congo were similar to those on the west coast.

Having arrived at the capital of Portuguese Guinea, the remainder of the journey to Buda was made in a boat placed at his disposal by the Governor. From here the journey to the frontier was continued, occupying 14 marches. The major was accompanied by a friend and 65 natives. He met with the utmost courtesy both in Portuguese and French Guinea, although a few months ago it would have been impossible for a white

man to leave the station without an armed escort.

At Kade Major Cotton witnessed the arrival of a party of "captives," which is the name given to the domestic slaves of the Foulahs, since most of them are descendants of captives of war. He says of these captives:

"The French administrative policy is to collect all these people from Foulahs and to help them to establish villages of their own. If the Foulahs require their services the work done has to be performed voluntarily and paid for. The men of the party he saw were wild with joy at their liberation and songs and dances were kept up "well into the night."

In speaking of the country and its people, Major Cotton said, that though it was the end of the summer the country was wonderfully green, a contrast to all the other parts of Africa he had visited. The two large rivers which water the country, he says, should make irrigation of thousands of acres a comparatively easy matter. Wild rubber, vines and palms are plentiful, while among the crops are cotton, ground nuts and some exceptionally fine rice.

The Foulah-tribes resemble the Sonoghe and Galas of the east coast, with their well-cut features, light copper complexions and easy carriage. They carried no spears or bows and arrows but were armed with curved swords in leather scabbards, elaborately decorated and tasseled and in many cases also had a muzzle-loading gun.

AGRICULTURAL LINES SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The premier recently intimated in Parliament that during the present session proposals for several lines for agricultural centers in various parts of the state would be submitted. They would serve the community already settled in the several districts affected, and would go further into crown lands in other directions to open up country for settlement.

The French navy had been the butt of all satirists and in fact of late has come to be regarded as a sort of national joke. The influence of the ceaseless activity and energy of the minister of the navy now is beginning, however, to be realized, and the display that has just been made, has been as astonishing to the most severe critics of the navy as it has been encouraging to the country generally.

For many years past the condition of

SERVANTS OF INDIA AIMING TO ORGANIZE POLITICAL STUDIES

(Special to the Monitor)

POONA.—Mr. Gokhale, one of the Indian members of the viceroy's legislative council, will be known to the ordinary man chiefly as the author of the elementary education bill which is causing so much discussion over the strength and breadth of India. It is probably known to a few, however, that Mr. Gokhale is the founder of a little body known as the Servants of India Society.

This society came into being in 1905 with a membership of three, but has now increased to 26. The objects of the society are to organize the work of political education, basing it on a careful study of public questions, and to advance the progress of the country by helping forward its industrial development and by promoting the elevation of the depressed classes. The period of training is five years.

The home of the society, which is situated at Poona, has an excellent library, replete with blue books relating to India, together with standard works on political economy, political science, and kindred subjects.

The course of study which is followed is designed to familiarize the students with the administrative and economic problems of the country. Hitherto Mr. Gokhale has maintained the society out of his private income, but it is said that its growth will oblige him to appeal to the public if the work is to be carried on at its present level.

DR. CARPENTER RESIGNING FROM RIPON DIOCESE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERKSHIRE.—Distinguished Prelate Is Determined to Follow Up His Criticism of System Which Forces Men to Stay

DR. HILL DISPROVES REPORTS BY LETTER FROM U. S. PRESIDENT

Ambassador to Berlin Is Leaving Post With Best Wishes and Personal Gift From German Emperor

SERVICE IS LAUDED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—An unusual but very interesting "explanation" has been made by Dr. Hill regarding the causes attributed to his removal from Berlin.

It will be remembered that a general opinion prevailed that the ambassador had not satisfied his government in the potash settlement affair, in fact, there were not lacking who published this fable and other similar ones on so-called unimpeachable authority. Dr. Hill took no notice of these insinuations at the time, but now that he is leaving Berlin he thinks proper to produce a letter from the President, received several months ago, in which a most hearty acknowledgement of his services is expressed. A portion of Mr. Taft's letter runs as follows:

"You justified your appointment in every respect, and it is my pleasant duty to state expressly and categorically that your resignation was not in consequence of any difference of opinion between the administration and yourself whatever, either in the potash or in any other question which was negotiated between America and Germany.

"I write thus to you because you are justified in receiving a clear testimony concerning your admirable service from him whom you so well and worthily represented in the great capital of Berlin." Dr. Hill adds that he publishes this as much in the interest of this government as his own, and he concludes by warm words of gratitude for all the friendly tokens he has received from the Kaiser and every one else here.

After the unveiling of General von Struensee's statue his majesty conversed some time with Dr. Hill, saying how much he regretted losing him.

It had been the Kaiser's desire to bestow a distinguishing order upon the retiring ambassador, but as the laws of his country did not permit that, he asked Dr. Hill's acceptance of a handsome vase of royal Berlin porcelain, which on one side displays a portrait of the Kaiser and on the other the imperial castle.

His majesty made Mr. Roosevelt a present of a similar vase during the ex-President's visit here.

HAMBURG TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is said that land is to be purchased in Hamburg to the value of £1,400,000 (\$7,000,000) for the object of improving the housing conditions. It is hoped that after new streets have been built, the resale will yield a profit of about £700,000 (\$3,500,000).

Dr. Carpenter is one of the many brilliant Irishmen who have found scope for their talents in England. His father was the Rev. Henry Carpenter, incumbent of St. Michaels, Liverpool, and his mother, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Londonderry. His parents, who were both Irish, settled in Liverpool, where he received his education at the Royal Institution school, from which he proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated at St. Catherine's College.

Career Brilliant

His first living was that of St. James, Holloway, and after a long and brilliant career as a London worker, he received at last the living of Christ church, Lancaster Gate, in the year in which he was appointed honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria. Subsequently, he was made one of the canons of Windsor, and finally, in 1884, he became bishop of Ripon.

He is the doyen of the Episcopal bench, and during the period he has held the see of Ripon he has been instrumental in partitioning that unwieldy diocese, by the creation of the separate diocese of Wakefield. During all these years he has written many books, and in addition to being the select preacher for the University of Cambridge, has been pastoral lecturer at Cambridge, Noble lecturer at Harvard and Bampton lecturer at Oxford. The announcement of his retirement has been received with deep regret in the diocese over which he has so long and so brilliantly presided.

In speaking of the country and its people, Major Cotton said, that though it was the end of the summer the country was wonderfully green, a contrast to all the other parts of Africa he had visited. The two large rivers which water the country, he says, should make irrigation of thousands of acres a comparatively easy matter. Wild rubber, vines and palms are plentiful, while among the crops are cotton, ground nuts and some exceptionally fine rice.

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AGRICULTURAL LINES SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTITUTION.—Rifaat Pasha, who was minister for foreign affairs, and who has recently been appointed ambassador in Paris, intends to formally take up his new post and then to go to Switzerland and perhaps London on a holiday. It is his intention when he returns to Constantinople, where he will take charge of the ministry for foreign affairs during the absence of the grand vizier on a holiday in Switzerland.

BITUMEN-ASPHALT SURFACE ON ROAD LIKED IN STEPNEY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Stepney borough council, in its annual report, describes the efforts made by its engineer to obtain a surface for the macadam road which would be less liable to "scoring," or to permeation by water.

The effort has been to find a material which would bind the broken granite into one mass so as to produce a smooth surface, impervious to water. After considerable experiment, it is stated that "a matrix consisting of lake bitumen and asphalt was found to possess the properties desired."

Certain roads have been treated in this way with satisfactory results. It is declared, however, impossible to make a final statement on the subject until the full effects of climatic action have been observed.

SIRDAR PRAISES BOY SCOUTS' WORK ALSO LADS' NAVAL BRIGADE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH.—In the Castle Park, Dunbar, many thousands of persons were interested spectators of an inspection made by the sirdar, Gen. Sir Francis R. Wingate, D. S. O., of the boy scouts, lads' naval brigade, and Dunbar life brigade.

After the inspection the different bodies marched part, led by the lads' naval brigade.

Gen. Sir Francis Wingate then addressed the boys, and in the course of his remarks said he had the highest opinion of the movement which had brought about the organizations he had the pleasure of inspecting. He regarded the training of the national boy scouts as a great benefit, not only to the boys themselves, but also to the empire.

He wanted the boys to feel that in taking the fullest advantage of the instruction given they were forming a bond of mutual good will and brotherhood which would stand them and their nation in good stead all their lives.

THE HOME FORUM

MANY ASSEMBLIES FOR STUDY

CHAUTAUQUA seems to stand for a distinctively American institution in its large scope and the enthusiasm with which it is supported. It is one of many indications of a fact remarked to an American by an English teacher encountered abroad: "You Americans are all so keen for education."

There are now over one thousand Chautauqua assemblies held in the United States. Of these Iowa claims about two hundred and fifty, and Illinois very nearly as many. The Prohibition party, apparently aware of the possibilities, has one hundred "temperance Chautauquas" in that state alone. Ohio is next with perhaps seventy-five. Closely following in numbers are Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In the vast empire west of Denver there are only about ten assemblies, but the interest is rapidly growing. Texas and good things.

LITTLE LETTERS OF PLACES

THE following glimpse of an artist's thought is quoted in the Studio from a letter by John Marin, chiefly known by his etchings, but who excels in water color. He is an American, well known in Paris. He writes:

"You know once upon a time I saw a mountain, several mountains. I looked down into the ravines, I looked up the ballying sides, beheld forests, rocks, rifts, shrub and moss, reached the heights and soared above into the clouds. There were times when great patches were cut off by curtains of rolling clouds. Not all in one day, a succession of days, a succession of moments. Take, choose, make what you please! how you feel and what was revealed."

"Do you want to know what I think about etchings and what they should be? Well, little letters of places. You don't need to write a volume but to

Work Is the Thing

IT IS no man's business whether he is a genius or not; work he must, whatever he is, but quietly and steadily.—Ruskin.

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FORMER QUEEN CITY OF THE EAST



(Copyright 1911. Photo by Reiser)
PLACE DES CONSULS, ALEXANDRIA

THE Place des Consuls in Alexandria is a spot to dream dreams in, for all the signs of the busy modern city all about. This is the city that contested with Rome the supremacy of the world. This is the city of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, the central point of that great expatriate's ambitions.

Articles on Roman history in the Century show that much of what was supposed to be the extravagant vagary of the western continent was really a return in him to Caligula wished to show that Rome was no longer to boast of having humiliated Alexandria with arms, for Alexandria was henceforth to be taken as the model in all things.

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XENOPHON'S PRAISE OF AGRICULTURE

ONE may read in every current magazine today practical advice to farmers and the experience of expert agriculturists set down to lesson those who cling to an evident idea of primeval men that to scratch the soil with a stick and drop in the seed—inled to sow the seeds first and then stir up the soil at haphazard—is about all that is required of him who would enjoy the fruits

of the earth. But in this much teaching about the technique of farming no writing is much more significant than the pages of David Buell in the current Atlantic. He points us back to Xenophon as a too much neglected teacher of rural arts and one whose pages incidentally prove that a man may be a farmer and a lover of letters, too.

We know that Xenophon was a military commander and that he also knew a dramatic picture when he saw one. For the well thumbed Anabasis, telling us all about the campaigns of Cyrus, touches in with the artist's sensitive hand the story of how the exhausted Greeks, marching always on and on through stranger lands, thinking the foe before them, burst suddenly into full cry, "Thalatta, Thalatta," the sea, the sea, when the far off rim of the Euxine blue rounded into sight. They knew that they were nearing home again.

It is this same Xenophon who cam-

paigns with the younger Cyrus who writes so stanchly of the joys of land ownership and especially of its duties. He finds that it is a manly exercise to be abroad attending to one's crops and animals, and that no other occupation is so worthy of men of honorable birth. The men who hold land should regard it as a trust, and should see to it that the land is productive of the bounteous fruits which it owes to the world.

He loved horses, and his panegyrist finds that his treatise on horses if printed in a magazine today might for the large part pass as a masterpiece of writing. The good points of a horse are now what they were then and the right processes of their development and care.

In his "Economics" Xenophon makes plain what people today are just beginning to publish, it would seem, that only for the man who understands agriculture will the earth yield her richest

increase, and that the ignorant man would do better at some other occupation. And he says: "When agriculture flourishes all other pursuits are in full vigor; but when the land is forced to lie barren other occupations are almost stopped, as well by land as sea."

Is not here the opinion which the "back to the farm" movement of the present hour is still urging on humanity?

Alfred Dolge points out in his new book, "Pianos and Their Makers," that an American city, with a population of 100,000, can, and does, buy more pianos than any South American republic with 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Japan is beginning to make its own instruments, while China, with a population of over 400,000,000, buys hardly any pianos. The progress of musical culture, European style, in Japan is indicated by the fact that there is one company in that country which now has an annual output of about 600 pianos, 800 organs and 13,000 violins, most of them being patterned after European and American models.

Japan has today about 300 piano factories, some of them producing from 3000 to 7000 instruments per year. The total output of all its factories is estimated at about 170,000 annually.

America is ahead of Germany in the number of pianos made (350,000 a year) and their tone power and quality. Mr. Dolge says that the best pianos in existence are made in New York, while Chicago has, during the last decade, become the greatest piano market in the world.

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PICTURES OF PRIMITIVE WAYS

IN THE region through which we are now passing we had ample opportunity to observe the primitive agricultural methods. The implements are what they were a thousand years ago. The seed is sown before the soil is touched. It is then turned shallowly into the ground with a plow made entirely of wood with the exception of a piece of metal about four inches long on the point. Though this plow does little more than scratch the surface of the earth, yet so rich is the soil that the harvests are quite good.

Sometimes the plowman's wife drags

the plow with or without the help of donkey or horse or both, says a writer in the National Geographic Magazine. As one observes these agricultural scenes from a little distance, the sower slowly scattering the seed, and the plowman clad in short shirt, which leaves his legs and arms completely bare, following the primitive plow behind his oxen, one is strongly reminded of the scenes depicted on Egyptian ruins. The women at the wells by the wayside, with huge water jars upon their heads, or working the soil with infants astride their backs, securely bound on a cloth which completely covers them when the sun is warm, or men washing clothes upon slabs of stone by treading upon the articles with their feet—these and many other scenes too numerous to mention carry the mind back nearly two thousand years to a succession of Biblical pictures.

COLERIDGE AND WORDSWORTH

ONCE Wordsworth and Coleridge set out for a walking tour and agreed that, in order to pay their expenses, they would write a poem, says a writer in the Children's Encyclopedia. The idea developed into a book called "Lyrical Ballads." They were paid \$150 for it, and with this sum the two, with Wordsworth's sister, afterward had a trip to Germany, it is elsewhere said. Coleridge

wrote the famous "Ancient Mariner" as part of his contribution to the book. Wordsworth set himself to write in poetry scenes of everyday life in the language of the people. The book was a failure. Wordsworth thought that Coleridge's great poem was responsible, and, in a later edition, actually apologized for including the poem in the book! Coleridge, on the other hand, thought the want of success was due to Wordsworth's style. The critics thought so, and savagely attacked Wordsworth. It is true that much of his work at this time was clumsy and awkward, but he had set out on lines which he was destined to follow. He rejected the stilted and artificial manner of the poets who had been writing before his day, and wrote in simple language; but, happily, he learned in time that poetry can be expressed in beautiful language without clinging only to the speech and manner of the peasant.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 16, 1911

The Business Situation

WHEN the business world eventually abandons the exceedingly gloomy view it is taking of present conditions and future prospects, it is likely to find that most of its forebodings have been groundless. In fact, the situation is not half so bad as painted by many. When due credit is given to the untoward influences of labor troubles in America and England, the European war scare, smaller crops than expected, tariff agitation and the approaching presidential election, it is found that these factors are more sentimental than tangible. Nothing really serious has eventuated in any of these directions. So accustomed are people to discounting what might happen and to magnifying the various influences until they become mountains of despair or hope, as the case may be, that it seems difficult just now to see the brighter side of things. The business world has no need to indulge the extreme pessimism it entertains, for conditions do not warrant it. It is doubtful if the volume of business now being transacted throughout the United States, for example, undergoes much of a shrinkage even in the throes of a presidential campaign. Commercial interests seem to be now discounting all the unfavorable influences which may or may not be encountered in the future. And yet many industrial lines report little change in percentage of operations notwithstanding so much gloomy talk.

One of the most gratifying features of the present situation is that there is not the over-expansion in business that was the case in 1906 and that was mostly responsible for the panic of the year following. Buying of commodities for a year and a half has been for immediate requirements. There has been no stock accumulation by merchants. Banks and trust companies have placed themselves in a stronger position. Savings bank deposits have been increased. Money rates are easy. Corporations generally have accumulated larger surplus accounts and are in better position than ever to withstand any business depression. Some of the railway companies may be required sooner or later to reduce their dividends in order to make ends meet; but this should discourage no one, for in some instances the dividends now paid have never been warranted by the earnings.

The iron and steel industry, which has long been regarded as a business barometer, is giving a fairly good account of itself. The estimated production of pig iron in the United States for this year is 23,000,000 tons, compared with a record output last year of 26,800,000. The production of pig iron over the last three years has exceeded that of any similar period in the history of the country. The steel trade is about as active now as at any time since the first of the year. As business in almost every line is still of the hand-to-mouth character, and as buying on every side is for immediate needs only, it is a safe assumption that when confidence is restored there will be an enormous increase of trade. Many of the important corporations are preparing for the rebound.

Rhodesia

THE English people have a genius of their own for colonizing. To a mind trained in the bureaucracy of the European continent, the method is well nigh incomprehensible, but it nevertheless has produced those vast English-speaking continents the world is familiar with in our own time. Not the least remarkable phase of this genius has found expression in those great companies of adventurers, whose energies, first devoted to trade, have not been stayed till they have culminated in states. Such a company was the Hudson Bay Company, and, best known of all, the famous "John Company," now the Indian empire. Today, however, just such another organization exists in the Chartered Company, which rules undisputed over the vast territory of Southern Rhodesia.

The man who conceived the idea of this latest of the great companies of adventurers was by no means unworthy of following in the footsteps of Clive or Hastings. Cecil Rhodes saw the great opportunity which the government had failed to grasp. He saw much more than this. He saw a great federated South Africa, stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, and from Table bay to the Zambezi. He seized his opportunity, obtained his charter, and the British South Africa Company came into being. From that day to this, the Chartered Company has ruled its vast possessions as wisely and as successfully as the state has governed its. The white population has steadily increased, and is steadily increasing. Railways have been built and roads made, and the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country developed. When in 1914 the term of the present charter expires the people will be called upon to decide the nature of their own future government, and it will be interesting to see what form their decision will take.

To the independent looker-on it would seem inevitable that they should determine to enter the Union. The advantages are so obvious that they are scarcely worthy of recital. There are, however, certain underlying difficulties which, if not overcome, may exercise a dominating influence in the other direction. Foremost among these is the reactionary policy of General Hertzog. If this policy could be carried to a successful issue, South Africa would be divided into two camps. On the one hand would be found a progressive party, headed by General Botha, and including in its ranks a large minority of the Boers and the entire British population; on the other, a purely Boer minority, with a policy based on the principles of a modified Krugerism. In such circumstances Rhodesia might well hesitate. It would be a choice between throwing her entire weight into the scale of the progressive party with a view to overwhelming the reactionaries, or of declining to be mixed up in a perhaps bitter party struggle, racial at its bottom, and waiting for the inevitable triumph of broader views championed by General Botha. Which course the colonists of Rhodesia would take in such an eventuality it is impossible to foresee. At such moments the scale appears often to be turned by almost insignificant considerations. But the people of Rhodesia have the assurance of Lord Gladstone, given to them during his recent visit, that the home government will commit them to nothing without the fullest consideration and consultation with all concerned.

NEW ENGLAND's first settlers were tree-lovers. In the center of each community, where church and town house stood as civic sentinels, they laid out one of those "commons" surrounded by trees that in many places are today the chief park and arboreal assets. Along the highways these pioneers planted graceful elms or gorgeous-hued maples, so that travelers might have shade from summer heats and the community be something more than an aggregation of domiciles, shops and roadways. Where village and town have not given way to city, this ideal of the fathers still is cherished. Many a New England community owes its chief charm and the largest part of its summer revenue to the ancient elms or maples that give to the streets both dignity and beauty. In cities like Hartford and Springfield, the change to urban ways of building and development has not been allowed to check the original policy of tree-planting and tree-conservation. An aviator flying low over them would see the massed green effects that exist only where cities for generations have deliberately fostered tree-planting as a public policy.

Once Boston was exemplary in this respect. Of late years, while there has been admirable extension of outlying parks and fine thoroughfares, there has been no such considerate planting of trees along the highways in the newly developing districts as was notable when sections like Roxbury and Dorchester passed from the semi-rural to the suburban stage. Quite recently there have been signs of awakening of the old motive, both among citizens acting independently and among public officials. For better or for worse, a plan involving replacing and increased planting of trees along Commonwealth avenue between Arlington street and the Fens has been devised, financed and carried out. Similar plans for yet other streets in the Back Bay district are hinted as forthcoming, with donations to make the scheme effective. Continuing the work begun on Commonwealth avenue, the city now plans to at once set out 1500 trees between the Hotel Buckminster and the reservoir. In East Boston the long treeless Bennington street is to have 600 trees to relieve its arid aspect.

The field for similar action by the municipality is wide; but it does not exclude action by private citizens singly or jointly. Tree-planting in cities pays in dollars and cents, in social welfare and in satisfaction of the sense of beauty.

President Taft and His Journey

EXACTLY two years from the date of his first long trip to the West and South after becoming President, the chief magistrate of the nation left Boston last night on a journey that will take him into twenty-four states, cover 13,000 miles and occupy over six weeks of time. Regardless of all political differences, there can be no question that the best wishes of the people go with him. He has planned to give a large share of his time to the West. Because of the fact that in this section the insurgent Republican movement has manifested itself more pronouncedly than elsewhere, it has been spoken of frequently in connection with the President's trip as the enemy's country. This, of course, is fanciful, figurative. So far as the executive head of the government is concerned, officially or personally, there is no enemy's country, as doubtless events will soon demonstrate.

In the course of this excursion a greeting as hearty and as hospitable awaits President Taft in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin—states that are radically progressive—as in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York or any other of the states that are accounted regular and loyal. Strong as is the dissenting element throughout portions of the middle and Pacific West, it is not strong enough to prevent the President of the United States from obtaining a respectful and attentive hearing, a popular reception commensurate with his high position. It does not follow that the public will agree with him because he is President. But his office gives force and influence to his utterances, and people in the United States listen as they do at no other time when the President speaks.

Whether he will be able to carry out to any great extent his wish to avoid political controversy on this journey remains to be seen. But he has no wish to make his appearance among their constituents unpleasant for those representatives and senators who are arrayed against him in Congress, or that they should make his visits to their strongholds unpleasant for him. The President left Boston cheerful and smiling; let us hope that cheerfulness and smiles may continue to the end of his journey.

STEPS are being taken that will lead within a short time to the physical combination of the Anglo-American Cable Company, the Direct United States Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Before the first of next month, perhaps, these three great transmission agencies may, for all practical purposes, become one. All that seems to be necessary to the consummation of the plan looking to their united operation is its formal approval by the stockholders of the cable corporations. The public on both sides of the ocean is peculiarly interested in this combination, because it promises to lead to some very important changes and improvements in international telegraph service. If nothing intervenes, the arrangement will bring eight cables under the operating control of a single combination. This, it is understood, will open the way for a greater utilization of the transatlantic service.

Theodore N. Vail, president of the Western Union company, while declining to give advance publicity to the terms of the leases involved in the working agreement, does not hesitate to shed light on the cable development scheme. He explains that, as at present carried on, the transatlantic cable business is all a "flash" service. Because of the difference in time, 75 per cent of all business over the cables must be done within a few hours of the day. It is necessary, in consideration of the vast commercial interests involved, that the cables shall be as free as possible to handle this flash service within the business hours common to both sides of the Atlantic. But, in granting all the time requisite to messages demanding right of way and great expedition, there still remains unused not less than 75 per cent of the possible message-carrying capacity of the cables. All the capital, maintenance and operating charges, therefore, are placed upon the 25 per cent service now utilized.

Mr. Vail announces that as soon as the arrangement referred to

Boston's Tree-Planting Campaign

above goes into effect, the Western Union Telegraph Company purposes, with the consent of the British postoffice department, to introduce at least two new features or services in addition to the proposed deferred rate. These, he says, will be the "daily cable letter" and the "week-end cable letter," which will be sent at a very low rate for cable service. Those who have really important messages to transmit will be able, under either of these arrangements, to communicate with persons on the other side at comparatively small cost in money and at a saving of six or eight days in time.

SARAH BERNHARDT, long obdurate and proudly exclusive, has at last acted for the benefit of the millions who will come after her, or who, now living, never could hope to travel to cities where she might play, or who, if near her, could not pay her manager's prices. What less brilliant but yet great French actors and actresses have done she at last has consented to do; she will be photographed by a cinematograph. Whether the motive that finally broke down her reserve was pecuniary or otherwise is immaterial in the light of the fact.

Kings and queens of the musical world of Europe long ago succumbed, to their own enrichment and the world's benefit. No monarch of any dynasty, however exclusive or whatever his claims to power, now ventures to defeat the popular demand for a pictorial record of his coronation or any minor function of state. Nor is the most reserved and autocratic of ecclesiastical rulers exempt from the penetrating and chronicling eyes of the camera and the infallible record of the film. Why, then, should the queens of the stage decline that motion-picture record of their art which will multiply the spectators of their genius or talent from thousands to millions, providing an international viedance, to coin a word, such as it is not possible for them to win in any other way.

Moreover, there is posterity to be considered. Precisely as the telling of the tale of Briton's rulers' crownings by successors of Macaulay and Froude has been rendered both more and less difficult by the "records" that observant, impartial, honest machines will make of pageants that are too intricate and vast for any single writer to describe with the breadth and certainty of touch and fidelity to external facts that the machines can be relied upon to give, so the same devices are to do for the great tragedians and comedians what no Hazlitt could do in his day or William Winter in his. Through the eye-gate enormous groups of common men and women of all races and lands and of all coming times are hereafter to know precisely how the high and mighty, the famous and the infamous, the talented and the wealthy, the learned and the altruistic personalities of an epoch moved about the stage of the world. To compete with this form of record, the man of letters, who deals with words, ideas and concepts, must gird himself for a contest fiercer than any previous generation of authors has known. That a fight is on is clear from the already evident effect of motion pictures on certain forms of journalism for the masses.

The pictures create the illusion of motion and color, and, therefore, of real living. The words cannot cause a similar thrill, be the wizardry of style as it may, save in the case of great artists in words, historians of a school not dominant today.

WHATEVER the rights of the Wrights may be—and this is a matter that has long since passed a mere play upon words—they should be recognized, no matter how anxious some people may be to witness exhibitions in which these rights are openly violated. The Wrights are entitled to all the consideration that is given other patentees. Unless this is conceded, then property in patents is a myth.

THE fact that the British public was willing to entrust 300,000 letters in three days to the aerial mail service between London and Windsor shows that all that is necessary to the general adoption of the aeroplane as a mail carrier is practical demonstration of its reliability. This can hardly be brought about by sensational dips and spiral descents.

HEREAFTER, when the occupants of the general offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company are all seen to wear particularly long and anxious faces, may the casual visitor infer that a joke is on the point of being sprung?

SENATOR CRANE prophesies that Massachusetts will go Republican this year. Governor Foss prophesies that it will go Democratic. This would not matter so much if they were not certain to keep it up till the night before.

PAPER towels are to be substituted for linen in the public schools of Seattle. The whole country will be interested in the outcome, and may hope that in this case, at least, Seattle may not have to resort to the recall.

THE tonnage of the Sault Ste. Marie canal annually is twice as great as that of the Suez canal. An understanding of this fact will not impair the joy of any American abroad who sees America first.

THE assertion is made that less sugar is being used since the advance in price. As a matter of fact, consumption has fallen off simply because most of the jams and jellies have been put up.

ST. LOUIS is pleased to learn that President Taft has not committed himself to any particular form of entertainment in that city. This lets out the original song idea, and hence the pleasure.

WHEN it is learned that modern Atlantic liners can cost as high as \$7,000,000, it should surprise nobody that they are looking more and more like skyscrapers.

WITH the White House virtually on rails, many of the commonwealths will be able to claim the chief executive as one of their temporary attractions.

IT SPEAKS well for Mexico that as the time approaches for the presidential election the attitude of parties and candidates becomes more dignified.

ONE nice thing about the Canadian nomination method is that the candidate does not have to wait long for whatever is coming to him.

SUGAR may come high, but if it is any consolation to consumers let it be known that honey in England is lower than ever.

ONE of the lessons the Maine election is teaching every day: When in doubt, wait.

Democratizing Pictorial Records